Cambria Freeman.

J. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher.

HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE.

Terms, $2 per year in advance.

VOLUME 4. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1870. NUMBER 3.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

EBENSBURG

STOVE, HARDWARE,

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING

DEPOT.

CONSISTING OF

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

SLEIGH BELLS

Ever brought to Ebensburg!

THE LARGEST LOT OF BAR IRON Ever brought to Ebensburg

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

SKATES AND SLEDS

Ever brought to Ebensburg!

Also, a large stock of CHOPPING AXES, CLOTHES BASKETS, SOAPSTONE CAKE GRIDDLES, HORSE COLLARS, HORSE RASPS and HORSE SHOE NAILS.

Cook & Heating Stoves,

and a general assortment of all articles in my line of business.

ALL WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH.

GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, Dec. 2, 1869. 3m

FARMERS, Look to Your Interests,

AND BUY ONE OF

SPROUT'S COMBINED

HAY FORK AND KNIFE,

THE BEST AND ONLY PERFECTLY COMBINED

Hay Fork and Knife Manufactured.

EVERY FORK WARRANTED.

Only a limited number can be supplied for the season, orders for it is celebrated Hay Fork and Knife should be sent in early to

GEORGE HUNTLEY, EBENSBURG, PA.,

Sole Agent for Cambria County.

We can also supply WOODEN PULLEYS, which are far superior to Iron Pulleys. Also, STEEL GRAPPLES for fastenining Pulleys to beams or timbers—the most convenient fastenings yet introduced, as they can be put up or taken down without the use of ladders.

Ebensburg, Dec. 9, 1869 6m.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY

AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!

NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.

HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Edw. Rowe, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, we are now prepared to furnish

COOK, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES,

of the latest and most approved patterns

THRESHING MACHINES, MILL GEARING, IRON & WATER WHEELS of every description, IRON FENCING, PLOUGHS, PLOUGH CASTINGS, and in fact all other kinds of articles manufactured in a first class foundry. Job Work of all kind attended to promptly and done cheaply.

The special attention of Farmers is invited to our newly patented PLOUGHS which we have the sole right to manufacture and sell in this county, and which are admitted to be the best ever introduced to the public.

In offering ourselves capable of performing any work in our line in the most satisfactory manner, and knowing that we can do work at as low prices than have been charged in this county heretofore we confidently hope that we will be found worthy of liberal patronage. Further reductions made to wholesale dealers.

The highest prices paid in cash for old metal, or castings given in exchange.

TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. CONVERY, VINROE & CO.

Ebensburg, Sept. 2, 1868.

FARMERS AND OTHERS

SHOULD NOT FAIL TO GET

ONE OF THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED

Lima Double-Geared

WOOD-SAWING MACHINES,

FOR WHICH

GEORGE HUNTLEY,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Sole Agent for Cambria County.

ZINC, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE.—Having purchased the tools and stock of Mr. T. W. Williams, and leased the building recently occupied by S. Singleton, on High street, opposite the store of Zahm & Son, the subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and parts adjacent that he is prepared to furnish all kind of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE of his own manufacture, which he will not only guarantee perfect in make and material, but fully moderate in price as like articles are sold by any manufacturer in the county. Special attention paid to making and putting up SPOUTING of all kinds. An examination of my work and prices is respectfully solicited, and I have no fear but what I can give entire satisfaction to all who favor me with their custom.

VALENTINE LUTTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Aug. 5, 1869, tf.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

DO YOU HEAR THAT, FIREMEN?

AND ARE YOU PREPARED TO

OBEY THE SUMMONS!

This you are not, unless you have been to

Wolff's Clothing Store,

and have bought one of those superb

FIREMAN'S COATS,

to keep you warm and dry. WOLFF makes them at from $18 to $20, and any other garment you want you can have made to order at short notice.

☞NO FIT, NO CHARGE!☜

Mr. WOLFF has just returned from the East, and his READY MADE

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

now contains the largest assortment, the most varied assortment, and altogether the most pleasing assortment of

WINTER GARMENTS FOR MEN & BOYS

EVER DISPLAYED IN ALTOONA.

☞OVERCOATS, from the lowest priced Cassimere to the finest Beaver—all sizes.

☞Full Suits of Clothing at from $9 to $30. Pants from $1.50 to $9. Vests from 75 cents to $5. Also, a general variety of

NOTIONS & FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

UMBRELLAS, SATCHELS, TRUNKS, &c

☞In the LADIES' DEPARTMENT will be found a full stock of FURS, from the lowest priced Coney to the finest Mink and Sable.

GODFREY WOLFF.

Next door to the Post Office Altoona City.

THOMAS CARLAND,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,

FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,

BACON, FLOUR,

FEED AND PROVISIONS,

NO 136 VIRGINIA STREET,

Between Julia and Caroline, - ALTOONA

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.

Altoona, July 29, 1869. tf.

GEO. C. K ZAHM. ..... JAS B. ZAHM.

ZAHM & SON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES

Usually Kept in a Country Store.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Next Door to the Post Office,

June 10, 1869. EBENSBURG, PA.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS!

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

Ebensburg, April 28, 1869.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG.

R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.

The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

REAL ESTATE

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 63 Fourth Avenue,

Adjoining new Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1862.

ISAAC JONES, President.
WM. H. SMITH, Vice President.
S. S. CARRIER, Sec. and Treas.
B. C. PARKE, Accountant.
E. B. TODD, Solicitor.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. Thos. M Howe, Jacob Painter,
Hon J. K. Moorhead, C. G. Hussey,
Harvey Childs, Wm. H. Smith,
Isaac Jones, D. W. C. Bidwell,
Nicholas Voeghtly, Jr.

Statement of October 30, 1869.

ASSETS

Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate,	$502 957 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at par	25,000 00
U. S. 10 40 Bonds, at par.	25,000 00
Real Estate	2,720 47
Office Furniture.	418 60
Cash	51,400 32
Total.	$607,496 39

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors	$550,103 71
" " " Interest, Nov. 1, 1869	14,027 79
Contingent Fund	43,364 89
Total.	$607,496 39

INTEREST ALLOWED on Deposits, at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable to Depositors in May and November, which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal, and COMPOUNDED.

Open for Deposit from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., daily; also on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

☞Money loaned on Bond and Mortgage only. Slips for the use of depositors who cannot visit the city, and copies of Charter and By-laws furnished by mail

S. S. CARRIER.

Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 63 FOURTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

November 25, 1869. 5m.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

Johnstown, April 28, 1869. 1y.

ANDREW MOSES,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUPPES'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN,

HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING GOODS.

Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Suppes's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.

Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868. tf.

"Poor women are on every side, and orphans cry for bread, because husbands and fathers lived and died uninsured."

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Organized 1850.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, Pres. JOHN S. WILSON, Sec.

All policies non forfeitable. All policies are payable at death or 80 years of age.

ECONOMY in management. CARE in the selection of risks, PROMPTNESS in the payment of death claims, and SECURITY in the investment of its immense funds, are rigidly adhered to and have ALWAYS characterized this Company.

J. FRANK CONDON,

Special Agent.

Nov. 11, 1869.-1y.

FOREIGN SHIPPING

AND

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

WE ARE NOW SELLING EXCHANGE

AT NEW YORK RATES, ON

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Wales,	Germany,	Prussia,
Austria,	Bavaria,	Wurtemberg,
Baden,	Hessen,	Saxony,
Hanover,	Belgium,	Switzerland,
Holland,	Norway and	France.

And Tickets to and from any Port in

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Germany,	France,	California,
New South Wales or		Australia.

KERR & CO.

Altoona, Pa., Jan. 31, 1867.

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.—The best and cheapest Tobacco and Cigars in town are at M. L. Gutman's. Go and see.

The Poet's Department.

Dear Little Pattering Feet.

BY STILLA.

I love the sweet music discoursed by the brook,
The wind and the murmuring sea;
And of art, though it is taken from Nature's book,
For they sing, mighty Father, of Thee;
But, ah! there's no music in glen or in glade
To me that is half so sweet
As the blest little home-notes that only are played
By dear little pattering feet.

'Tis a music that wafts on the wings of pure love
The heart to its Maker on high;
It soften the sorrows and hallows the love
Of all 'neath the o'er-arching sky:
And it lovingly weaves in the dull warp of life
Bright scenes that are lasting and sweet.
Oh! rainbows of love, in the dark sky of strife,
Are these dear little pattering feet.

Oh! dearest of sounds! sure angels above
Never heard sweeter music than this;
Every fairy-like note breathes such volumes of love
That the heart is enraptured with bliss.
Let nature and art sing their chiefest of songs;
To me they can never compete
With the pit-a-pat music that only belongs
To dear little pattering feet.

—*Household.*

Tales, Sketches, Anecdotes, &c.

DISCOVERY OF MINES.

The richest and most valuable mines have in almost all instances been discovered by accident; often by ignorant persons, who knew not the value of their own discovery; and by children. To an Indian hunter is owed the knowledge of the chief American mines, and to a shepherd the silver mines of Peru. This latter, leading his flocks to feed on the slopes of the Andes, lighted a fire to cook his meal, when a pebble, heated by the flame, attracted his attention by shining like silver. He found the stone massive and weighty, and finally carried it to the mint at Lima, where it was tested, and proved to be good ore. As the Spanish laws, with a view to encorage mine-discovery, make it the property of the finder this lucky shepherd became a millionaire.

The Sacramento gold fields were discovered by a Mormon laborer, who worked in a saw mill. Again, in North Carolina, in 1799, a child picked up a yellow stone, of which its father, a rude settler, thought nothing; but because it weighed fifteen pounds, used it for a door-fastener for his cabin, for he was so poor that the door had no latch. He showed this stone to one of his few visitors, and he opined it to be a metal of some sort, after which verdict the owner used to exibit it as a curious rock specimen. Three years afterward on going to the market at Lafayette, he took the thing to a goldsmith, and asked fifteen shillings for it, which was willingly paid. It was in reality a nugget worth £875. Thus it took four years to find out that the yellow stones in the streams of California were gold.

It is fair to state, however, that science has ocasionally predicted where the precious metals have afterwards been found. Sir Roderick Muchison, for instance, after a visit to the auriferious tracts of the Ural Mountains, was struck by their great similarity to some rock from East Australia; and in his address to the Geographical Society in 1844, prophesied that gold would be found in the latter region. Led by his observation, one Smith, engaged in the Iron works at Berrima, searched for gold, and found it. He came to the governor of the colony with a nugget in his hand. "See what I have found," said he, "give me five hundred pounds, and I will show you the place," which the governor declined to do. Again Macgregor, a Scotch shepherd, used to sell grains and nuggets of gold to the goldsmiths of Sydney, but would never reveal whence he got them.

It is not usual, however, for discoverers of the precious metals to be prudent; they consider themselves "lucky" in this particular line, and will leave or sell a good "find" in the hopes of finding a better. This is what the Spaniards call "the miners' frenzy." Thus, the richest vein of silver in Chili was discovered by Gudoy, a hunter in the Andes. Fatigued by the chase, he seated himself, on one occasion, under the shelter of a great rock, and was struck by the bright color of a projecting part. He chipped the stone with a knife, and finding he could cut it (to use his own expression) like cheese, he took a specimen of it to Copiapo. It was found to be chloride of silver. He agreed to share the profits of his discovery with a rich man, who engaged to work the mine; they came at once to masses of silver; but Godoy sold his interest in it for two thousand eight hundred pounds, and started to find more mines; and having wandered about the Andes for some years, died having met with no more "luck," and without a penny.

Two brothers, named Bolados, discovered near Copiapo, in a crevice opened by some earthquake, an enormous block of silver ore, the cutting, transport, and fusion of which was so easy, that these ignorant men effected it without assistance: and in less than two years realized one hundred and forty thousand pounds. They squandered, however, this enormous sum in gambling and dissipation; and when their mine became suddenly exhausted, they had not even the wretched pittance left on which they had begun.

The history of the discoveries of the famous Allison Ranch in Nevada, Cal., is a more satisfactory one. Some poor Irishmen, workers in a neighboring mine, were so fortunate as to hit upon it. They were so unlettered as not to be able to write their names, but they were excellent fellows. They first built a chapel, to thank God for his favors; then they erected handsome villas, and placed their workmen in exceptional positions; and they went by turns every week to San Francisco to spend their ingots of gold. They retain their simplicity, though with an income as large as that of many princes of Europe, but refuse to furnish any statement of their receipts.

The success of Gould and Curry in their Nevada Silver mine is even more astounding; they were so poor that they were at first obliged to barter two-thirds of their claim to a grocer for the necessaries of life, notwithstanding they have realized enormous sums for their own portion. Including the product of 1857, the Gould and Curry Company have got fourteen millions of dollars out of their mine.

The history of the Monte Catini Mine, in Tuscany, is very curious. M. Porte, its original owner, was half ruined by it, and sold it in 1837. Immediately afterward, a block of massive ore was found that paid all expenses, and left four thousand pounds net profit. Then for fifteen years the mine produced forty thousand pounds a year, and still continues to yield largely. M. Porte, who had witnessed this heart-rending spectacle of the immediate sucess of others, where he had labored in vain for years, soon died of grief. His marble bust adorns the entrance of the principle gallery of Monte Catini, but his heirs are poor.

THE YELLOW RIVER OF CHINA.—The Yellow river of China has a disagreeable way of occasionally changing its course, leaving its old bed entirely dry and cutting a new one through fields and towns without the slightest regard to vested rights. No less than nine such changes are recorded in Chinese history, the first dating about 692 B. C., and the last having commenced in 1851 and been completed in 1858. A party of English explorers went to view the scene of this disaster in September last. After a journey of nearly 400 miles on the Grand Canal, they arrived on the 17th of October on the banks of the new Yellow river, near the town of Nanshan. At this point the stream had not worn for itself a bed, but was spread over a belt of country some 10 or 12 miles in width. The banks of the Grand Canal had here been crarried away by the invading current, and the whole country wore an air of desolation. The party embarked on the new river near here, and traced it down to embouchure in the Gulf of Pe-chi-la. Nineteen miles downward the widespread waters converge and flow into the narrower bed of a much smaller river, the Tatsing, which henceforward serves as its channel. The great volume and rapidity of the waters of the Yellow river are causing the narrow bed to widen, and with the undermined banks are swept away the streets of villages and cities, gardens and fields. Bridges which formerly spanned the Tatsing now remain as ruins in mid-river. At Tsi-ho-hein one of the bridges effectually stops navigation at present. Toward the sea the banks of the river are marshy and uninhabitable, the limit of the peopled region being the small port of Tu-men quan. It is hoped that English engineering skill may be able to put a stop to these changes in the future.

MARK TWAIN'S HOTEL.—Having lately opened a hashery, I send you these my rules and regulations:

This house shall be considered strictly innstemperate.

None but the brave deserve the fare.

Persons owing bills for board will be bored for bills.

Boarders who do not wish to pay in advance are requested to advance and pay.

Boarders are expected to wait on the colored cook—for meals

Sheets will be rightly changed once in six months, or more if necessary.

Double boarders can have two beds with a room in it, or two rooms with a bed in it, as they choose.

Boarders are requested to pull off their boots before retiring, if they can conveniently do so.

Beds with or without bugs.

All money and other valuables are to be left in care of the proprietor. This is insisted on, as he will be responsible for no other losses.

Inside matter will not be furnished for editors under any consideration.

Relatives coming to make a six months' visit will be welcomed; but when they bring their household furniture, virtue will cease to be a forbearance.

Single men with their families will not be boarded.

Beds with or without boards.

Dreams will be charged for by the dozen.

Nightmares hired out at reasonable rates.

Stone vaults will be furnished to snoring boarders, as the proprietor will in no wise be responsible for the broken tin-pan-ums of other ears.

THE SOLDIER'S WIFE.

A THRILLING SKETCH.

One of the most striking cases of presence of mind and self-possession of which we have any recollection, came to light on a trial which took place some years since in Ireland. The story looks like a fiction, but it is said to be strictly true. A woman traveling along a road to join her husband, who was a soldier quartered at Athlone, was joined by a pedlar who was going the same way. They entered into a conversation during a walk of some hours, and as the day began to wane, they agreed that they should stop for the night at a house of entertainment, and pursue their pedestrian journey the next day.

They reached an humble inn, situated in a lonely spot by the roadside, and fatigued by a long day's walk, they were glad to find themselves under a roof. Having refreshed themselves with the substantial supper set before them, they expressed a wish to retire. They were shown into the traveler's room, and went to rest in their respective beds. The pedlar before retiring, had called the landlord aside, and given into his keeping the pack which he had unstrapped from his back, till morning, telling him that it contained a considerable sum of money and much valuable property. They were not long in bed before the pedlar fell into a sound sleep; but the poor woman, perhaps from over fatigue, or from thoughts of meeting her husband next day, lay awake. A couple of hours might have passed, when she saw the door opened, and a person entering holding a light, which he screened with his hand. She instantly recognized in him one of the young men she had seen below—son to the landlord.

He advanced with stealthy steps to the bedside of the pedlar, and watched him for a few seconds. He then went out, and entered again with his brother and father, who held in his hand a large pewter basin. They went on tip-toe to the bedside where the pedlar lay in a deep sleep. One of the young men drew out a knife, and while the father held the basin so as to catch the blood, he cut the poor victim's throat from ear to ear. A slight, half audible groan, and all was still, save the cautious movements of the party engaged in the deed. They had brought with them a large sack, into which they thrust the unresisting body. The poor woman lay silent in her bed, fearing that her turn would come next. She heard low mutterings among the men, from which she soon gathered that they were doubting whether they should murder her, too, as they feared she might have it in her power to betray them.

One of them said he was sure she was asleep, and that there was no occasion to trouble themselves more; but to make sure of this being the case, one of them came to the bedside with the candle in his hand, and the other with a knife. She kept her eyes closed as if in sleep, and had such complete command over herself as not to betray in her countenance any sign that she was conscious of what was going on. The candle was placed close to her eyes, the knife drawn across close to her throat; she never winced, or showed by any movement of feature or of limb, that she apprehended danger. So the men whispered that she was sound asleep—that nothing was to be feared from her, and they went out of the room, removing the sack which contained the murdered man.

How long that night must have seemed to the poor lone woman—how frightful was its stillness and darkness! The presence of mind which had so astonishingly enabled her to act a part to which she owed her life, sustained her through all the trying scenes which she had yet to pass. She did not hurry from her room at an unreasonable hour, but waited until she heard all the family astir for some time, then went down and said that she believed that she had overslept herself in consequence of being greatly tired. She asked where the pedlar was, and was told he was in too great a hurry to wait for her, but that he had left six-pence to pay for her breakfast. She sat composedly to that meal, and forced herself to partake with apparent appetite of the food set before her. When the meal was over, she took leave of the family, and went on her way without the least appearance of discomposure or mistrust.

She had proceeded but a short way when she was joined by two strapping looking women. One look was sufficient to convince her that they were the two young men, and one thought to assure her that she was yet in their power, and on the very verge of destruction. They walked side by side, entered into conversation, asked her where she was going, and told her that their road lay the same way; they questioned her as to where she lodged the night before, and made most minute inquiries about the family inhabiting the house of entertainment. Her answers were quite unembarrassed, and she said the house had appeared to be decent and civil, and had treated her very well.

For two hours the young men continued by her side watching with the most scrutinizing glances any change in her countenance, and asking questions which had she not been fully self possessed, might have put her off her guard. It was not till her dreaded companions had left her, and till she saw her husband coming along the road to meet her, that she lost her self-command which she had so successfully exercised, and throwing herself into his arms fainted away.

Badgering an Irish Voter.

"You're a Roman Catholic?"

"Am I?" said the fellow.

"Are you not?" demanded the agent.

"You say I am," was the answer.

"Come, sir, answer—what's your religion?"

"The true religion."

"What religion is that?"

"My religion."

"And what's your religion?"

"My mother's religion."

"And what's your mother's religion?"

"She tuk whisky in her tay."

"Come, now, I'll find you out, cunning as you are," said the agent, piqued into an encounter of wit with this fellow, whose baffling of every question pleased the crowd; "you bless yourself, don't you?"

"When I'm done with you, I think I ought."

"What place of worship do you go to?"

"The most convainyant."

"But of what persuasion are you?"

"My persuasion is that you won't find it out."

"What is your belief?"

"My belief is that you are puzzled."

"Do you confess?"

"Not to you."

"Come, now I have you. Who would you send for if you were likely to die?"

"Doctor Growlin."

"Not for the priest?"

"I must first get a messenger."

"Confound your quibbling! Tell me, then, what your opinions are—your conscientious opinions, I mean."

"They are the same as my landlord's."

"And what are your landlord's opinions?"

"Faix! his opinion is that I wont pay him the last half year's rint, and I am of the same opinion myself."

A roar of laughter followed this answer, and dumbfounded the agent for a time; but, angered at the successful quibbling of the sturdy and wily fellow before him, he at last declared, with much severity of manner, that he must have a direct reply.

"I insist, sir on your answering at once; are you a Roman Catholic?"

"I am," said the fellow.

"And could you not have said so at once?" demanded the officer.

"You never axed me," returned the other.

"I did!" said the officer.

"Indade you didn't. You sade I was a great many things, but you never axed me—you wos drivin' cross words and cruked questions at me, and I gave answers to match them; for sure I thowt it was manners to cut out my behavior on your own pattern."

Proverbs by Billings.

It is human to err, but devilish to brag on it.

Blessed are the single, for they can double at leisure.

Blessed iz he who haz a good wife, and knows how to sail her.

Blessed be he that haz a good pile, and knows how to spread it.

Blessed iz them who have no eye for a key-hole, no ear for a knot-hole.

Blessed iz he that alwuz carries a big stun in his hand, but never heaves her.

He that will follow good advice iz a greater man than he that gives it.

Blessed iz he that can pocket abuse, and feel it no disgrace to be bit by a dog.

The minds of the young are easily trained; it is hard to get an old vine to travel a new pole.

Happiness consists in being perfectly satisfied with what we have got and what we haint got.

If you want a child to learn to steal oats in the bundle, make him beg out of yu every thing yu giv him.

Just in proportion that a man is thankful to Heaven and his neighbor, just in that proportion iz he happy.

I never knew anybody to get stung by hornets who kept away from where they wuz—it iz just so with bad luck.

It iz a dreadful fine thing to whip a young one just enuff, and not enny more. I take it that the spot is lokated just where their pride ends and their mad begins.

I think every man and woman on earth ought to wear on their hat-band these words in large letters, "Lead us not in temptashun."

I have seen those who were as full of all sorts of learning as the heavens are of wind; they are just the things to cut up into weathercocks.

If we take all the hard sledding of this life, and make four times as much, it won't amount tew the afflikshons that men pile on to each uther.

You kin judge of a man's religun very well by hearing him talk, but you can't judge of his piety by what he sez, enny more than yu can judge ov his amount ov linnen by the stick out ov his collar and wristbands.

It iz alwus a good purchase tew pay out our last surviving dollar for wisdum, and wizdum iz like the mysterious hens egg, it ain't bad in yure hand, but iz bad away under the barn, and yu hav got to sarch for it.

FEMALE GATHERINGS—Ladies' ruffles.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, : FEB. 10, 1870.

The Johnstown Tribune, the Co. Com'ners and the New Jail.

If the recently installed editor of the Johnstown *Tribune* is a correct exponent of public sentiment in that ancient and renowned borough, it is fair to infer that its citizens entertain towards the people of the northern portion of the county, and especially towards the citizens of Ebensburg, a feeling of bitter and undisguised hatred. We can only say, with the utmost sincerity and truthfulness, that such a spirit of uncharitableness is *not* reciprocated in this community.

The last number of the *Tribune* contained a labored, inconclusive and abusive article, which the editor submitted to the candid and dispassionate consideration of his readers, on the subject of "Our County Commissioners and the New Jail." The editor frankly admits that "*it would appear that, in accordance with an Act of Assembly on the subject, our county jail was condemned by two successive Grand Juries as being unfit for the purpose for which it was erected, and with their approbation and that of the Court, the Commissioners were empowered to build a new jail.*" The Act of Assembly to which the editor refers was passed on the 15th of April, 1834, and when he acknowledges its binding force, he surrenders the whole argument and his mouth ought to be closed.—The initiative, over the erection of a new jail begins with the Grand Jury. The first presentment made to the Court by that tribunal was at March Sessions, 1869. The Foreman of that Grand Jury was Francis O'Friel, Esq., of Loretto, one of the most intelligent and upright citizens of the county, and among the *twenty* members of that body who were sworn, there were *ten* jurors from the *southern* portion of the county. The next presentment, as required by law, was made by the Grand Jury at June Sessions, 1869. The Foreman of that Grand Inquest was Maj John Thompson, of Ebensburg, a gentleman well known to the citizens of the whole county and to the people of Johnstown especially. On *that* Grand Jury, *sixteen* being sworn, there were *nine* gentlemen who reside in the *southern* section of the county. At the same Court at which this *second* presentment was made, Judge Taylor made the following endorsement on the back of it:

"9th June, 1869, approved and ordered to "be filed, and it is hereby recommended to the "Commissioners of Cambria county that this "presentment and the like presentment of the "Grand Jury at March Sessions, 1869, BE "CARRIED INTO EFFECT BY THE ERECTION OF A "NEW AND SUFFICIENT JAIL."

This order of the Court was signed by Hon. George Taylor, President Judge, and by Hon. George W. Easly and Hon. James Murrey, Associate Judges of the Court.

We have now stated the action of two successive Grand Juries, under the Act of Assembly, and the order of the Court in reference thereto. We therefore say to the editor of the *Tribune*, in view of the law and the facts, that the County Commissioners were legally bound to put the jail under contract. They had no discretionary power over the subject.

Three weeks after this order of the Court, at an Argument Court held on the 29th of June 1869, the Commissioners, through their counsel, presented a petition to the Court, asking the Court to approve of a loan, on the credit of the county, of $40,000, to be applied to the erection of the proposed new building, and to authorize them to issue the bonds of the county, in amounts not less than $50, bearing not more than 6 per cent. interest, and payable not more than ten years from their date. On the same day the Court granted to the Commissioners the authority prayed for. If the Commissioners thought, at the time they presented this petition to the Court, that $40,000 would be sufficient to erect a substantial jail for a county which is increasing as rapidly in population as is Cambria, and which would last for generations, they discovered their error when the architect submitted to them his estimate of the actual cost. Blair county contains about the same population as Cambria. The contract price for building the new jail in the former county is $64,000 and yet the contractor, a man of long experience in the business, after having honestly expended the whole $64,000, is about to be generously relieved from his undertaking by the Commissioners of that county—they themselves completing the structure at an additional cost of $10,000, making $74,000 in all, which is $1,000 more than the amount for which Mr. Callan agreed and bound himself to complete the Cambria county jail.

If a new jail *must* be erected, and no man, even in Johnstown or within the jurisdiction of the "District Court," will say that it *ought not* to be, then it is the part of true economy to build one that will be amply sufficient for all the purposes of the future. We know that it is somewhat burdensome on the people, but such things have heretofore happened in many of the counties of this State and will take place in many others in the future.

Now, what did the Commissioners do? They first consulted a skillful and experienced architect, Mr. Haviland (who came here from Hollidaysburg, where he was then and still is superintending the erection of the new county prison for Blair county) as to the best location for the jail. His decision was against the erection of the new jail on the ground now occupied by the old prison, which had been pronounced by a State prison inspector, more than two years ago, to be a positive, shameless nuisance, and a standing disgrace to the county. The architect selected the present location, and the Commissioners purchased the ground and concluded the contract with Mr. Callan. The assertion that they purchased "*a lot in a swamp*" is simply a falsehood. In digging the foundation a sufficient quantity of flagstones have already been taken from it to macadamize Centre street from the Academy to High street. It may, therefore, be literally said that the new jail will be built upon a *rock*. The Commissioners, one of whom is a resident of Conemaugh borough, will not "*resign*" in order to appease the wrath of the editor of the *Tribune* or to silence the clamor of those whom he represents. They have no personal interest whatever in the erection of the building, but are simply and to the best of their ability carrying out the plain provisions of an Act of Assembly, as well as obeying the order of the Court. The work will be prosecuted to a successful completion, and when finished will reflect credit on the contractor and honor on the county.

The Treasury Investigation.

It will be seen from an article which we copy from the Harrisburg *Patriot* that the Senate Finance Committee has commenced its investigation of the inner operations and practices of the State Treasury department. The Committee is empowered to extend its examination back for the last ten years. We trust that the investigation will be thorough and complete, without any regard as to what former incumbent, whether Republican or Democrat, may be affected by any exposures that may be made. If what is called a *white washing* report should be made, it would have been much better that the Committee had never entered upon its work. During last summer, Gov. Geary stated to Benjamin Brewster, his Attorney General, that William H. Kemble, a former State Treasurer, who retired from office in May, 1868, was a *defaulter*. We presume that one so high in authority spoke by the book and knew whereof he affirmed. A great deal has been said and much more has been written about the speculative practices of the present and former State Treasurers, and where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.

The present Treasurer, R. W. Mackey, underwent a partial examination before the Committee and it will be observed, from the article referreg to, that he refused to state how much money he had made by loaning the surplus funds in the treasury to his *pet* banks. This is just where the shoe pinches—not only in his own case, but also in those of his predecessors in office. There can be no doubt but that a sweeping reform is imperatively demanded in the management of that office, and in order that a solid basis may be erected for stringent and necessary legislation in reference thereto, the people expect the Committee to do the work that has been committed to their hands without fear, favor or affection.

The New "District Court" Bill.

About two weeks ago a bill was prepared in Johnstown and sent to the Legislature, which provided for enlarging the jurisdiction of the "District Court," and also for the election of a Sheriff or Marshall, Prothonotary and District Attorney. The bill was referred to the Local Judiciary Committee, and last Thursday evening was set apart by the committee for the purpose of hearing the views and arguments of the friends and opponents of the measure. Johnstown was represented by nearly a *score* of her most prominent and influential citizens, and *our* "city on the hill" by just *five*. It is generally understood that the Committee will report the bill with a *negative* recommendation, owing to its anamolous and unconstitutional provisions.

We presume that the next subject of agitation in the "lower end" will be the erection of a new county out of parts of Cambria, Somerset, Westmoreland and Indiana counties, with Johnstown as the county seat. Or, it may be that the celebrated petition of last winter, which modestly demanded that the Legislature should enact a law for the removal of the seat of justice from the *centre* of the county to its *extreme south-western* corner, and within *four* miles of the Somerset county line, will be revived.—That interesting event will occur about the same time that the National capital is removed from Washington, to a point in the interior of Nebraska, which is said to be the geograph ical centre of the United States.

Judge Grier.

The last day of January terminated the official connection of the Hon. Robert C. Grier with the Supreme Court of the United States. It was the occasion of an interesting correspondence (published in another column,) between Chief Justice Chase, his Associates on the Bench, and Judge Grier, which is as honorable to the Court as it is complimentary and flattering to the retiring Judge. Judge Grier was born in 1794 in Cumberland county, in this State, and was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by President Polk in 1846. At the time of his promotion to the Supreme Bench he was President Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, a positon he had filled for a number of years with distinguished ability and admitted integrity. Judge Grier is a remarkable man. As a jurist he has few, if any, superiors in the country, while his perfect and absolute honesty, the brightest jewel in the judicial diadem, was universally conceded. His place on the Bench of our highest legal tribunal will be difficult to supply. Borne down with age and infirmity, but with his clear and massive intellect unimpaired, he retires from the Bench he had so long dignified and adorned, with the warm esteem and confidence of his brother Judges, and with the best wishes of his countrymen for the calm and peaceful enjoyment of a retired life.

—A resolution was recently offered in the Legislature of Alabama censuring the clerks of that body for ignorance. The matter was referred to a committee, who reported that the fault was with members, who could not spell correctly, or write legibly, and recommending the appointment of a Committee to put all bills in readable and grammatical shape. This is the effect of Radical tinkering with the franchise.

Our Harrisburg Letter.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 5, 1870.

Dear Freeman—The exciting topic this week has been "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Metropolitan Police in the City of Philadelphia." As the newspapers have been discussing the merits and demerits of this bill for some time past, it is to be presumed that nearly everybody is familiar with the name if not with the provisions of the bill. This act divides the city into five police divisions, with a commissioner for each district vested with the entire control of the police force of said city. The commissioners are named in the bill, and each division elects a commissioner every fifth year, with a salary of $3,000. One of the commissioners named is Ex-Gov. Pollock, and the Mayor is to be an ex-officio member of the board for the time being. The Democrats feel very much exorcised over the bill, inasmuch as Senators Linderman and McIntyre were absent when the bill passed the Senate, and there is a strong suspicion that the gentlemen named were influenced by improper motives. The Radicals, by their shrewdness in manœuvring, managed to have the bill introduced, from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, (to which the bill was referred in the House,) out of order, and then by a resolution, introduced the same day, made it a special order for the same afternoon (Wednesday) and passed it up to third reading; but not being able to control two-thirds, it was forced over and would come up on third reading. As the hour for adjournment yesterday had been fixed for 12 o'clock, the Democrats hoped to continue the orders until that hour without reaching bills on third reading; but the Rads. fell back on their old hobby, the resolutions, and passed one continuing the session until the orders were all gone through with, and as the Speaker decided all points of order against the Democrats, (among others one empowering the majority to continue the session,) they (the Democrats) finally made a virtue of necessity, and the bill passed at a few minutes past one o'clock on Friday afternoon, without debate—the previous question having been called by the Republicans. The vote was 57 ayes (all Radicals) and 38 nays (all Democrats). Mr. M'Ateer, Democrat, paired off with Mr. Webb, Radical, and Mr. Myer, Dem., with Mr. Chamberlin, Rad. Some of the Radical journals of Philadelphia do not seem to be very favorably impressed with the provisions of the bill.

A joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to oppose any effort to reduce the present tariff on coal and iron, and an act to prevent and punish the publication of obscene advertisements and the sale of noxious medicines, were passed this week; and an act to extend the corporate powers of the borough of Cambria, in the county of Cambria, was introduced in the House on Monday night and has been referred to the proper committee.

An act relating to coroners and coroners' fees in the county of Cambria has been reported from the committee with a negative recommendation.

As I predicted in my last, there were a number of distinguished Cambrians in the city this week, principally from Johnstown and Ebensburg, who came here to look after the interests of their respective sections on the District Court question. The Johnstowners are advocating the passage of a bill increasing the jurisdiction of said Court, while the Ebensburgers are opposed to giving them any more power in the premises.—Both parties were before the Local Judiciary Committee on Thursday evening, but as the Committee have not yet reported I do not know what impression their presence here has produced in that direction.

There are quite a number of important public bills before the Legislature and yet to be acted on this session. H.

MR. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, recently presented a memorial in the Senate of the United States, in which the following opinions of eminent statesmen of all parties, including Abraham Lincoln, are given on the question of negro equality:

John Adams said:

I have never read reasoning more absurd, sophistry mare gross than the subtle labors of Helvetius and Rosseau to demonstrate the natural equality of mankind.

Thomas Jefferson said:

Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people (the negroes) are to be free, nor is it less certain that the two races equally free cannot live under the same government.

Daniel Webster says:

If any gentleman from the South shall propose a scheme, to be carried on by this government upon a large scale for the transportation of the colored people to any colony or any place in the world, I should be quite disposed to incur almost any degree of expense to accomplish that object.

Henry Clay said:

Of the utility of a total separation of the two incongruous races of our population, supposing it to be practical, none have ever doubted; the mode of accomplishing that desirable object has alone divided public opinion.

Stephen A. Douglas said:

I believe that this government was made by white men for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever; and I am in favor of confining citizenship to white men of European birth and descent instead of conferring it upon negroes, Indians, and other inferior races.

Abraham Lincoln said:

I am not and never have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with whites; and I will say further, in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races, which I believe will forever forbid the two races living on terms of social and political equality.

—The Erie *Observer* says a strange fatality seems to overhang the young Republican attorneys of that place. No less than four of them have been in unpleasant scrapes, involving their legal and personal standing, within the past year. Erie must be unhealthy for "loil" lawyers. It also says that the incident at North East, in connection with graveyard robberies, show that an organized band of body-snatchers have been committing depredations on the burial places of the Lake Shore for some months. The same paper gives the details of a most revolting act of brutality perpetrated by a man named Small upon a young orphan girl under his charge. Hanging should be the law for rape fiends.

—Twenty or thirty persons are employed about the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, who have nothing to do but read the papers, talk politics, and pocket their pay. They were put upon the list as pasters and folders, and still claim to be employed in that line. But their occupations are gone and they should fade into the obscurity of private life. Why are they retained? Is there a dividend declared at the end of each month in which certain parties, high in position, are interested? When a large number of men are paid for doing nothing, there must be some strong reason for the outrage upon right and justice.

Justice Grier.

HE RETIRES FROM THE U. S. SUPREME BENCH —AN INTERESTING SCENE IN THE COURT.

On the opening of the court on Tuesday the Chief Justice remarked:

Yesterday was the last day of the service of our brother Grier in this court. We all regretted the infirmities which constrained his resignation. Upon the adjournment of the court his brethren waited upon him, in a body, and offered their assurance of gratitude for his services, veneration for his character and best wishes for his happiness, in written form. He has replied to that communication this morning. The court, without reading the papers, will order that both be entered on the minutes.

THE COURT TO MR. JUSTICE GRIER.

SUPREME COURT ROOM, WASHINGTON, January 31, 1870.—*Dear Brother*: Your term of judicial service as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States will close to-day, by your resignation. We cannot permit an event so interesting to pass without expressing to you something of the feeling which it excites in us, for some of us have been long associated with you, and though the association of others has been for briefer periods, we all honor and love you.

Almost a quarter of a century ago you brought to the labors of the court a mind of great original vigor, endowed with singular powers of apprehension and discrimination; enriched by profound knowledge of the law, and prepared for the new work before you by large experience in a tribunal of which you were the sole judge.

Always you possessed the esteem, the respect and the entire confidence of the bar and the suitors who frequented your court, and of the people among whom you administered justice.

Transferred to a more conspicuous position, you wore large honors. The sentiments of the profession and of the people of a single city and State became the sentiments of the American bar and of the whole country.

We who have been nearest to you best know how valid is your title to this consideration and affection. With an almost intuitive perception of the right; with an energetic detestation of wrong; with a positive enthusiasm for justice; with a broad and comprehensive understanding of legal and equitable principles, you have ever contributed your full share to the discussion and settlement of the numerous and often perplexing questions which duty has required us to investigate and determine.

This aid we greatly acknowledge, and can never forget. Nor can we ever cease to remember the considerate magnanimity with which you have often recalled or modified expressions of which your own reflections have disapproved, as likely to wound, unnecessarily, the sensibilities of your brethren of the bench or the bar.

Your eminent services as a judge command our respect and gratitude; your magnanimity and kindness as a man, in our official and personal intercourse, have drawn to you, irresistibly, our veneration and love.

We deeply lament that infirmities, incident to advancing years, constrain you to retire from the post you have so long and so honorably filled. But though you will no longer actually participate in our labors here, we trust that you will still be with us in spirit and sympathy. We shall still seek aid from your counsels; we shall still look for gratification from your society. May you live many years to give us both. May every earthly blessing cheer, and the assured hope of a blessed immortality, through Christ, our Saviour, brighten each year with ever increasing radiance.

With warm affection and profound respect we remain your brethren of the bench,

SALMON P. CHASE, Chief Justice.
SAMUEL NELSON, Associate Justice.
NATHAN CLIFFORD, " "
NOAH H. SWAYNE, " "
SAMUEL F. MILLER, " "
DAVID DAVIS, " "
STEPHEN J. FIELD, " "
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Associate Justice, Supreme Court, United States.

MR. JUSTICE GRIER'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1870.—*Dear Brethren*: Your letter, read to me by the Chief Justice last evening, quite overcame me, and I could *then* make no reply. I promised to respond in writing.

My pen, even now, cannot express the profoundest emotions it awakened; sentiments of esteem and affection towards each one of you; sentiments of regret, not unmingled, I trust, with resignation, that increasing infirmities have compelled our separation, and sentiments of gratitude for such a testimonial from my brethren at the close of my long term of service.

In my home in Pennsylvania, whether life be long or short, you may rest assured I shall always cherish for each of you warm affection and sympathy.

That God's blessing may rest upon the Supreme Court of the United States, and upon each of its members, is the fervent prayer of your late associate and brother,

R. C. GRIER.

THE WYNOCKIE MYSTERY.—*Discovery of the Bodies of the Children—They are Traced by the Crows.*—The mystery of the disappearance of the three children of Joseph Wyble, of Wynockie, in Passaic county, N. J., and which has occupied considerable public attention for some weeks, was solved on Wednesday morning. The information was brought to Paterson during the afternoon by Mr. Rusling, the Engineer of the New Jersey Western Railroad, and the excitement caused in that city by the intelligence was intense—the offices of the local journals being fairly besieged and the street corners crowded by speculative gatherings.

It seems that a man named William Ramsey, with a companion, was walking through the wilderness in the morning, about two miles from the hut of the Wybles, when their attention was called to a large flock of crows ascending and descending at a point near the foot of a mountain. Proceeding to the spot they discovered, near a large shelving rock, the three lost children of Joseph Wyble.

Their bodies were considerably decomposed, but still recognizable. Their wan, pinched countenances gave unmistakable evidence that their death had been caused by starvation. The bodies of the two younger children were found under the shelter of the shelving rock, while that of the oldest was found about ten feet distant. The bodies were also slightly injured by the crows.

The bodies were carefully carried to the home of the parents, and were during the day visited by hundreds of neighbors, all of whom recognised in the corpses before them the lost children whose disappearance had caused such an excitement.

It is now quite evident that all suspicions against the parents of murder were without foundation, while at the same time it is somewhat strange, that after the diligent searches made for the children, and the large rewards offered for their recovery, they should be found within two miles of their homes.

—Simon Cameron has fallen heir to $1,000,000 by the death of his father-in-law, James McCormick, of Harrisburg.

The Treasury Investigation.

MR. TREASURER MACKEY ON THE STAND—HE REFUSES TO ANSWER CERTAIN QUESTIONS.

The Finance Committee of the Senate, acting under the resolution of Senator Lowry, met in the Senate Committee room last night, for the purpose of hearing testimony in regard to the management of the State finances. Mr. Mackey, the present State Treasurer, and Messrs. Irwin, Kemble, Moore and M'Grath, former State Treasurers, have been summoned to appear as witnesses before the committee. Messrs. Mackey, Kemble and M'Grath were in attendance at the session last night. Mr. Mackey was the only person examined. The examination was mainly conducted by Senators White and Wallace.

Mr. Mackey was asked where he kept the funds of the State, and whether any illegal use had been made of them. He answered that a number of banks throughout the State are depositories of the public moneys, which banks were selected with reference to their solvency as far as possible. He also said that those banks were liable to drafts at any time for moneys deposited with them. There was no illegal use made of the funds.

Mr. Mackey, on being asked what was the amount of money which came into his hands on the first of May, 1869, from his predecessor, and where it was at that time, stated, that about $1,100,000 came to him from his predecessor, part of which had been deposited in a number of banks, among which he named the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, J. Cooke & Co., Union Banking Co., J. E. Ridgeway & Co. and Kensington National Bank, in Philadelphia, First National Bank, Dougherty, Bros. & Co., Mechanics' Bank, Dauphin Deposit Bank, and State Bank, in Harrisburg, Allegheny National Bank (of which he stated he was cashier), German's Savings Banks and other banks, in Pittsburg. He said that the moneys with J. E. Ridgeway & Co. amounted to $100,000, and had not been changed since. When asked the question what compensation, if any, he had received for allowing that sum of money to remain with Ridgeway & Co., he declined to answer. He said that the moneys now in the Treasury amounted to about $1,700,000, distributed among numerous banks throughout the Commonwealth, of which he would, on a subsequent examination, furnish a detailed statement to the Committee. When asked by Mr. Wallace the direct question, whether he had received directly or indirectly any compensation for permitting the moneys of the Commonwealth to remain on deposit in these banks, he declined to answer, saying, that if he was to be arraigned for that he would not answer. Mr. Mackey denied using any of the funds of the Commonwealth to control elections. He said he was worth about $25,000 when he was elected Treasurer, but did not fix the amount he is worth at present; that he kept a private account at the Allegheny Bank, of which he is cashier, as well as an account for the State, but denied using any of the money of the Commonwealth in private speculations. He said that $1,700 per annum is too low a salary for State Treasurer, if he has to submit to such examinations as these, that it ought to be at least $5,000, that the bond of the Treasurer should be at least $250,000, instead of $80,000, that the Treasurer was required semi annually to have in readiness the sum of $900,000 to pay the interest on the State debt. He also stated that the system under which the Treasury was managed could be greatly improved, and the State made the gainer by such improvement.

The Committee then adjourned until Thursday, at 2½ o'clock p. m., to give Mr. Mackey time to furnish a detailed statement of the State depositories, at which time the testimony of ex-Treasurer Irwin will also be heard.—*Harrisburg Patriot, 2d.*

The Will of P. McEvoy, Dec'd.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* of Saturday says: The will of the late Patrick McEvoy was admitted to probate this morning. His late residence and 60 acres of the farm in Manheim twp., including the stock and farming implements, is bequeathed to his late wife's niece, Elizabeth M. Dunn; the remaining 63 acres of the farm, and the buildings thereon erected, are bequeathed to his nephew James T. Dunn.

After bequeathing about $100,000 to various relatives, he says:

"To my friend, the Reverend Bernard Keenan, fifteen hundred dollars, ($1,500) five hundred thereof for his own use; five hundred thereof for erecting a monument over his remains to his memory, and the remaining five hundred dollars for charitable purposes, to be given and applied, at his discretion, to the indigent and destitute poor, and for the happy repose of those departed, Julia and Patrick McEvoy.

To the before-named Bernard Keenan or his successor, two thousand dollars ($2,000) in trust, to apply the same towards the extinguishment of the debt of St. Mary's Catholic Church of Lancaster, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.

To the Right Rev. J. F. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia, and to his successor in his present position in the Church, two thousand dollars ($2,000), in trust, for the use of St. John's Catholic Orphans' Asylum in the city of Philadelphia.

To the Right Rev. J. F. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia, and to his successor in his present position in the Church, five hundred dollars, ($500,) in trust, to be distributed at his discretion, among the poor and indigent in the city of Philadelphia. Also four thousand dollars ($4,000) to be applied by him toward the support of his new College, near the city of Philadelphia, for the education of young clergymen for the Church.

To the Rev. Andrew Healy, Parish Priest of Mt. Mellick, Ireland, and to his successor in his present position in the Church, one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) in trust, for the nuns of the Presentation Convent, Mt. Mellick, Queens county, Ireland. And also five hundred dollars, ($500,) in trust, to be by him, or his successor, distributed at his discretion among the poor of his parish.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Lancaster, now "*the City of Lancaster*," three thousand dollars, ($3,000,) in trust, that the interest and income thereof be annually, from hereafter, applied to the purchase of fuel to be distributed among the indigent and destitute poor of the city of Lancaster."

The residue of his property is to be divided among those heirs mentioned in the will to whom specific bequests are made, each to receive a pro rata portion of the whole amount.

Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, James T. Dunn and Samuel H. Reynolds, Esq., are named as his executors.

—Six years ago John E. De Witt, a youth of 18, took the local agency of a Connecticut Life Insurance Company at New York. By energy and business tact, he soon took the general agency for New England and New York, and the other day was paid by the Company $120,000 to give up his right. A pretty good fortune to make honorably in six years; still it's not every young man who would have "*de witt*" to make it.

The Huntingdon Horror.

CONFESSION OF ALBERT BODENBURG—BOHNER CHARGED BY HIM WITH BEING THE MURDERER OF THE PEIGHTAL FAMILY.

Albert Bodenburg, one of the parties convicted of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Peightal and a boy visiting them, at Huntingdon, Pa., has made a confession. He charges Bohner with committing the murder, and says that he assented to the proposition of Bohner to rob Mr. Peightal's house, but refused to take any hand in murdering its inmates. He further says:

"I told him, "Charley, you have already in Altoona sworn and promised me that you would not kill these people; had you not sworn this to me I would not have come with you. I told you this same thing in Altoona: I mean still to do what I agreed to, but if you mean to do this thing which you have now told me, I will start right away back to Altoona, and you can do as you please. I do not want to have anything to do with such a cruel deed. After considering a while, he said to me "you need not take part at all in this affair. You stand here on the railroad and keep a lookout and if anybody comes you will let me know." I told him "only for the purpose of stealing, remember, you can expect my service, and not for anything else." He said, "that is all I wish to do."

So we went on together to the barn. We staid there a short time to see whether the old man Peightal was going to come. Charley said if he would come he would tie him there, then there will only be the two in the house left, viz: the wife and the little boy. The old man Peightal, however, came not; then he said to me, "give me your pistol, and go to the railroad, and keep a sharp lookout; if any one comes notify me." I said, "Yes, I will, but remember what I told you and what you swore to me." He replied, "Yes, and now I swear to you again that I will not do anything different from what we agreed." I said, "so we will spare the lives of these people and our own." I thereupon gave him my pistol, but asked him again, "what do you want with my pistol, seeing you have one of your own." "Well," said he, "this is not sufficient, for it is only single barreled, and as soon as they see that, they will not become as certainly scared as when I flourish two pistols."

I went to the railroad to keep watch. The railroad is about two hundred yards from the dwelling house.

I walked up and down the railroad mostly on that part of the railroad towards Huntingdon; I spent here a good while before Charley come back to me. Finally he came; had rather a good sized bundle under his arm; he said, "here is some money," and gave me some paper money into my hand. He told me "it is $125; but this is not all; after this, when we have an opportunity, I will give you also gold and silver." He must have miscalculated the paper money; for I had of my own $25, and after I counted I had altogether only $125, consequently it could only have been $100 that he gave to me.

Bodenburg then details their escape to Altoona, and their arrest at that place, when, he says, he learned for the first time that the murders had been committed. The remaining part of the confession has reference to their detention in the lock up at Altoona and the trial, and all of which has been already published. He says Bohner has promised to confess the murders, and to acquit him of any connection therewith.

General News Items.

—A raft containing George Treremeter, his wife and two children, was upset on the Ohio river, below Louisville, last Wednesday night, and all but one of the children were drowned.

—A recently married man in Wilmington, Del., ill-treated his wife and received therefor a severe beating at the hands of his mother-in-law. He humbly promised not to do so any more.

—A heroic boy, only 8 years old, named Brown of Traceyville, near Honesdale, sacrificed his life for a brother aged five years, the result of a desperate struggle to save his younger brother from drowning.

—The Lewistown *True Democrat* boasts of a baby in Union township, in that county, that has five living grand and great grand fathers, and four grand and great grand mothers, and has but one uncle and "nary" an aunt.

—The champion jumpist of Massachusetts claims Newburyport as his place of residence. One day last week he arranged seventeen barrels in a row, and jumped from one into the other, without stopping, through the whole number.

—There is a man in Dallas county, Arkansas, 103 years old, his wife 98, who have had twenty-nine children, fifteen boys and fourteen girls, and there are twenty-six living. The original family came from Stewart county, Georgia.

—Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, Buchanan's niece, has gone to Wheatland, the home of the late ex-President, to superintend the putting the old mansion in order to receive Prince Arthur. Harriet kissed the Prince when he was a baby.

—A Michigan man, while walking a street in East Saginaw, was struck in the face by one of a small flock of pigeons, and both fell. The man had his cheek torn, one tooth knocked out and several others loosened. The pigeon was killed.

—An old lady named Betty Smith, residing in Antwell township, Washington county, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire. The hair was burned off her head, and the skin and nails of her hands were found lying on the floor of her house.

—Ben Godbey, a negro, murdered a planter of Burke county, Ga., in June last, under circumstances bloody and atrocious. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung the other day, but was at once respited by Gov. Bullock. He will be pardoned soon.

—Michigan papers report that a poor man in that State who named his child after Hon. Horatio Seymour has received a $300 gold watch, $100 worth of clothing, and $100 in cash in acknowledgment of the compliment. There may be something in a name after all, and we don't know but what we'll call our next boy Horatio Seymour on a venture.

—Clark county, Illinois, is intensely excited by the reported discovery of gold on Big creek, near the Indiana border, about 20 miles from Terre Haute. The discoverer is a returned California miner, who states that he has found the gold in paying quantities along the creek. People in that section are abandoning their business to look after the precious metal.

—A double bigamy and elopement case has just came to light in the town of Chester, a few miles below Philadelphia. It appears that a few weeks since two brothers, Daniel and Edward Agnew, agents for a Philadelphia looking-glass establishment, while disposing of their wares in that section, formed the acquaintance of two sisters, Rosanna and Bridget Dougherty, and representing themselves to be unmarried, soon gained their confidence and married them. The quartette left suddenly for parts unknown. It has since been discovered that the Agnews have wives and children in Philadelphia depending upon them for support.

ESTATE OF MRS. ELIZABETH GIBSON, Dec'd.—Letters Testamentary having been granted by to Register of County to the undersigned on the estate of Elizabeth Gibson, deceased, notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated for settlement, to

ALFRED O GIBSON, Executor.
Nos. 110 and 112 North Second St., Philadelphia.
Or to JOSEPH M DONALD, Ebensburg.
February 10, 1870.

NOTICE.—The following Accounts have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and will be presented for the action of the Court on the first Monday of March next, to wit:

The second and partial account of Edward D. Evans, Assignee of E. Bedell and Geo. Kirby, doing business in the name of E. Bedell & Co., in the Borough of Wilmore.

The first and final account of A. D. Ogden, Assignee of James O'Brien, of Munster township.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Proth'ys Office, Ebensburg, Feb 10, 1870.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!—ESTATE OF WM. A. PLATT, DEC'D.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, there will be exposed at Public Sale, on the premises in Susquehanna township, on FRIDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1870, the following described Real Estate, to wit: All the right, title, interest and claim of the said William A. Platt, dec'd, in and to a certain piece or parcel of LAND situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, containing EIGHTY ACRES more or less—bounded on the north by land of A. Bartlebaugh, on the east by land of ——, on the south by land of J. D. Shaw, and on the west by land of Harter & Kimports.

TERMS—Cash on confirmation of sale.

G. W LOVELACE, Guardian.
Susquehanna Twp., Feb 10, 1870.3t.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given that the following Appraisements of certain personal property of decedents, were set and set apart for the widows of intestents, under Act of Assembly of 14th April, 1851, have been filed in the Register's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for approval, on WEDNESDAY, THE 2D DAY OF MARCH NEXT, to wit:

The inventory of the goods of Levi Colbaugh, dec'd retained by his widow, Sarah Colbaugh, $191.70.

The appraisement and inventory of goods and chattels of Christian Bloch, late of Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, deceased, $78.

The appraisement of the personal property of James H. Mitchell, dec'd, appraised and set apart to the widow, Margaret Mitchell, $150.

GEO. W. OATMAN, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 10, 1870.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the house of Felix Beck, in Loretto, on WEDNESDAY, the 24 day of MARCH, 1870, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following Real Estate, of which Hugh McKeever died seized, to wit: A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in the Township of Munster, County of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of John Gill, Joseph Cramer, John Bard, and others, containing '19 ACRES and 113 PERCHES, allowance, about 60 Acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a LOG HOUSE and LOG STABLE.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

P. H SHIELDS,
FRANCIS O'FRIEL, } Trustees.
Loretto, February 10, 1870. 3t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following Accounts have been passed and filed in the register's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, to wit:

The first and partial account of Geo. Thompson, jr., guardian of Christiana Amanda Wertz.

The second account of Peter C. Lee, administrator of Levi Weaver, late of Allegheny township, deceased.

The first and partial account of Geo. Thompson, jr., guardian of Annie M. Wayne.

The second and final account of Priscilla Glosser, executor of the last will and testament of Francis Glosser, late of Chest township, deceased.

The account of Wm. Constable, administrator of the estate of Samuel Horner, late of Yoder township, deceased.

The account of Mrs. Catharine Roberts, administratrix of Wm. Roberts, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.

The third and final account of Catharine Connelly, executor of Bernard Connelly, late of Summerhill township, deceased.

The first and final account of Alex. Skelly, administrator of John Skelly, late of Susquehanna township, deceased.

The first and final account of John Schettig and Philip Schettig, executors of the last will and testament of Aloysius Wasser, late of Carroll township, deceased.

The second account of W. C. Lewis and Jacob Lewis, executors of the last will and testament of David Hite, late of Johnstown borough, Cambria county, deceased.

The first and final account of Jas. Robertson, adm'r of Catharine Otterson, late of Johnstonville, Cambria county, deceased.

The first and final account of A. A. Barker, administrator of Julia Ann Carney, late of Ebensburg borough, deceased.

The first and final account of Joseph Dougherty, late of Croyle twp., Cambria county, deceased.

The account of John Martin, executor of the last will and testament of David Gongaware, late of Susquehanna twp., Cambria county, deceased.

The account of Philip J. Sanders, executor of the last will and testament of Peter Sanders, late of Munster township, deceased.

The account of David D. Gongaware, executor cum testamento annexo of Henry D. Gongaware, late of Taylor twp., Cambria county, deceased.

GEO. W OATMAN, Register.
Register's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 10, 1870.

CHAMBERSBURG NURSERY ASSOCIATION.

J. S NIXON, Pres't. | E. B. EVOLD, Sec'y.
W. G. REED, Treas'r. | T. B. JENKINS, Agt.

Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Pa.

The conductors of this establishment, recognizing their character and business reputation above transient gains, have determined to produce

Such a quality of NURSERY STOCK as shall give entire satisfaction to those customers. They cultivate all varieties of

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS,
ROSES AND BEDDING PLANTS,

that are grown by the very best nurserymen. The undersigned has been appointed Resident Agent at Johnstown for the above establishment. Catalogues supplied and full information furnished upon application.

W. L AKENS.
Johnstown.
Feb. 3.-2m.

Splendid Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on liberal and easy payments, that most desirable and valuable FARM recently occupied by him, adjoining the Borough of Loretto, in Cambria county, and containing 146 ACRES, Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and the balance well timbered. There is a comfortable HOUSE, good BARN and an excellent ORCHARD on the premises. There is an abundance of pure water. It is a desirable property, beautifully located, and is convenient to town, schools, and a first rate market to produce. Title indisputable. Apply or address

A. WALTERS.
Feb. 3.-2m. Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.

Cambria Freeman.

THURSDAY, : : : FEB 10, 1870

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

LOCAL PRUNINGS AND PENCILINGS — A little son of Mr. Valentine, of Bellevue, was recently poisoned to death either by candy or corn starch.

The "Annual Report of the Protection Mutual Insurance Company of Cambria County," was handed in too late for publication this week.

Mackerel of all grades, Lake Fish and Labrador Bloaters, Lake and Common Herring, have just been received at the store of J. A. Shoemaker & Co.

Circumstances over which he had no control has prevented Dr. Zeigler, dentist, from filling his professional appointment here this week. He will certainly be up to time next month.

Some scoundrel placed a torpedo on the steps at the door of the United Brethren church, Hollidaysburg, one evening not long since, which exploded with a report as loud as a pistol.

While two young men named Donahoe and Daley were wrestling at the Bumble-Bee Hollow school house, in Indiana county, on Friday week, the latter threw the former and broke his leg near the thigh.

The dwelling house of a Mr. Wilson, in Beaver township, Clearfield county, was entirely consumed by fire on the 24th ult., and a young son of Mr. Wilson, horrible to relate, is said to have perished in the flames.

The next thing to flour as a standard article of food is the potato, and a better article of either cannot be bought anywhere than at the flour and feed depot of E. J. Ellis. He has splendid potatoes for sale cheap and the best of flour for sale cheaper.

A change in the weather occurred on Monday night, and at present writing there cannot be less than four or five inches of snow on the ground, and more coming. Lumbermen especially are greatly delighted thereat.

There is no discount on the Photographs and other pictures taken at the Novelty Photograph Gallery, Centre street. They are perfect beauties and plainly indicate that Mr. Evans is master of his profession. Let him take your picture.

John Beum, the young man who was so terribly injured in Susquehanna township, a long since, by being accidentally cut in the abdomen with an axe, is still living, but the nature of his injuries preclude any hope of his ultimate recovery.

The Lawrenceburg *Independent* reports that the oil company of which John A. Thompson, of this place, is a member, has recently made a good strike, and the flow of oil gives promise of a good well. We hope nothing will make his fortune.

One of the happiest men among us just now is L. G. Fry, who is happy enough to treat every person who visits his cheap store a wonderful bargain. The snow has afforded him a chance to bring in his lumber, and that may account for his buoyancy of spirits. But while Fry is so happy

A downeast editor acknowledges the receipt of a *scheel* that came off a dog's tail while it was a *scraggin*. People who visit the popular cheap store of R. R. Davis, in the East Ward, acknowledge the receipt of good bargains as ever man vouchsafed to his fellow man.

At Carrolltown, one day last week, a dog, mad or otherwise, attacked several persons, and one woman was severely bitten by it before her brother succeeded in killing the vicious animal, which he did by discharging a load of shot into its head. The dog never told, did not belong to the place, nor is known from whence he came.

The Catholic Ladies' Fair will positively open on the first day of March Court, and regular meals will be served each day during its continuance, besides the best of refreshments at all hours of the day and evening. The ladies are meeting with encouraging success in securing beautiful articles of various kind for the Fair.

We have only space this week to acknowledge the receipt of our annual present from our big bodied and big hearted friend, Wm. Patton, of Johnstown, which comes this time in shape of a high and handsome cane bottomed chair for the use at table of our child born, who is highly delighted with her acquisition. If "Rob Roy" don't give Mr. Patton a first class notice next week, we will do it ourself.

The snow has come down and covered the ground, and all nature is robed in white; now you may, in sled or in sleigh, or in any other way, come with all your might to Shoemaker's store, where of goods you'll get more and better for less money than at any other establishment in Northern Cambria. This may be poor poetry, but it contains a great deal of truth, nevertheless. Come and be convinced.

It was recently decided by Judge Butler, of Chester county, that if a party selling at public sale procures another to bid up the property, and the person who buys it is deprived thereby, he cannot be held to his bid, as it vitiates the sale. Goods are not sold in that way by Vallie Barker, and there is no fear of deception of any kind being practiced upon those who deal at his establishment. His sales are not public, but the public are saving money by buying from him and getting goods of the best quality.

The man who attempts to till a farm without the aid of proper machinery, especially in this mountainous region, wears himself out in the effort and gets but a half crop on an average. Don't therefore dispense with a mowing machine, hay rake, hay fork, etc., nor don't buy any other than the Ithaca Mower, which Mr. Huntley can furnish you at lowest rates, and don't fail to buy from him, while you are at it, a hay rake, fork, and such other implements as you may need. He sells everything at fair prices.

Alexander Fresh, whom our readers will recollect as the person who committed a murderous assault on a man named John Martin, at Portage Station, some five weeks ago, and for whose arrest $400 was offered, was captured at the house of his uncle, George Fresh, in Carroll township, on Thursday night last, just as he was preparing to retire to bed in fancied security. Officer Wm. Lloyd, of Summerhill, assisted by Col. Wm. K. Piper, and Mr. R. E. Jones, of this place, and officer John Porter, of Susquehanna, did the business for Fresh, and he is now in jail, where he can cogitate at his leisure over the fact that the way of the transgressor is hard.

A NEW COUNTY.—The very latest sensation is not a new county, but new clothing at No. 169 Clinton street, Johnstown, sign of the Star. James J. Murphy proprietor, who has about $15,000 worth of clothing, less or more, to sell before there will be any room for a new county. You can get any kind of good and suitable clothing, such as coats, pants, vests, shirts and drawers at his cheap cash store.

DR. T. W. ISENBERG pays particular attention to the preservation of the natural teeth. Persons having good teeth should have them examined and filled by a competent dentist. Go to 816 12th street, East Altoona, where all work is warranted and special rates given to those from a distance.

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 7, 1870.

Dear Freeman—There is considerable feeling manifested here in regard to the question of extending the jurisdiction of the District Court. We have no case in court either under or above $200. The fact is, we never had two hundred dollars at once in our life time, and hence we do not feel much interest in the question of extended jurisdiction. As we expect, however, to go to jail pretty often we feel interested in having a good, safe lock-up that will keep us securely confined, and therefore we go in for a good jail in Ebensburg, or else for *extending the jurisdiction* of Union Hall about *twenty feet* at the west end, so as to make room for a good jail with all modern accommodations, such as gas, wildcat water, baths, sofas, rocking chairs, carpets, and all else becoming our dignity, should it ever be our luck to be the county's guest for either a limited or unlimited time.

We are really sorry that some *little* minded persons took offense at our puns last week in regard to the *little*-ary societies and *lie*-brary association. We declare we meant no harm when we said we hoped the *matter* would go a-*head!* Where else would *literary* matter go? We are not *envious*, for there is nothing to be envious of. We wish every body well, and if we pass a joke people should not take offense. We *do* know that the members of the literary societies not unfrequently make fun of each other.

In regard to the Library Association, we wish it abundant success, only we do not like the *political* complexion of the newly elected officers, and fear that their selections of books wouldn't suit our *political* appetite. We could name sundry books which we'll bet our bottom dollar will find a prominent place in the Library, and which we would not read. *Nuff sed!*

We conversed with a citizen of Iowa the other day on the subject of immigration to that State, and learned that the best time of year for either individuals or colonies to go there, if their means are limited, is in the Spring—say about the first of May. By so doing they can have enough to eat of their own raising, such as beans, peas, corn, potatoes, tomatoes, etc., in three or four months. In this way but little capital is required to start farming on a small scale, and operations can be extended as increase of means is acquired. Poor people who live here from hand to mouth had better try the prescription of going west and getting a little elbow room, with hopes of a plentiful future before them. In some counties in Iowa the public lands are all taken up, but in others there is lots of room for large colonies, and the State is not plagued with ague and similar ailments. The soil is said to be exceedingly fertile and easily farmed after the first plowing.

The second number of the *Teachers' Advocate* has appeared and is said to be quite interesting. We feel a deep interest in the success of the two young men who have undertaken its publication, and we do hope the teachers will respond promptly and generally to the advance terms. Messrs. Akers and Hite are both deserving young men, and the cause of education needs the stimulus that their *Advocate* will impart. If they are supported at the right time (now) their enterprise will be a grand success. More people than teachers and directors might support it, if for nothing else than because it is a local and praiseworthy enterprise.

We called in to see Messrs. Woodruff's Power Press, and if we were not afraid of passing a joke and giving offence we would say that the press is *suitably* named, as it takes considerable *power* to *press* the sheets. It is a brand new press and works tightly at first, but it will soon have *play* enough. It is a magnificent press, and what makes it still better, it is a *true blue* Democratic press.

Petitions for and against a prohibitory liquor law are being numerously signed in Johnstown and vicinity. Also for the extended jurisdiction of the District Court.—Also for a tariff on iron and steel. The right of petition is a sacred right, but it is almost as much abused as the ballot-box. For instance, we saw several men who never looked at the petition and did not know what it was about telling others to put down their names. We are called a good scholar ourself, and we can *read* and *write*, and yet we did inadvertantly sign a *liquor* petition instead of a *tariff* petition the other day. When we saw our name we blushed for shame, because we used to belong to the *literary* society of Johnstown! But more than this, we saw at least twenty names attached to a petition of men who do not live hereabout, if they live at all! Hence, we think a petition is not a true exponent of the sentiments of any community.

The Republican party will have an accession of about 15,000 black voters next fall in this State which fact ought to increase the Democratic vote at least 45 000 by an accession of converts from the Republican to the Democratic cause. The Supreme Being made a law that "like should beget like," and He made the races as distinct as night and day, and He meant that by the enforcement of the law aforesaid, these races should remain distinct; and any effort of man to annul that law is rebellion against the Supreme Power. Equality does annul that law—therefore equality is rebellion against heaven's law.

A fire broke out, about two o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, in the hoop-skirt factory of J. Burkhart, on Main street, which was soon suppressed, but not without considerable damage being done by fire and water together. The hose that was attached to the fire-plug threw water very rapidly, having the force of a fall of seventy feet. If the fire had got a little headway, all that portion of town opposite the Houston House would have suffered greatly. ROB ROY.

ALTOONA CITY, Feb. 7, 1870.

Friend Mac—The lifeless remains of a man named Peter Crilly were found on the railroad track, about a mile west of this city, on Wednesday night last. The remains were mutilated beyond recognition, and his identity was only established by the finding of his name in a pass book found on the body. He is said to have a wife living in Hollidaysburg.

A large house on the farm of Mr. Jos. G. W. Burns, near Canan's Station, Hollidaysburg Branch R. R., was totally destroyed by fire on Friday night last, the occupant of the house, Mr. James Stiffler, losing all his household goods and a large mastiff dog in the burning. Hot ashes near the house is supposed to have did the business.

A young child of Mr. Peter Martey was choked to death in this city, on Thursday evening last. A small screw which the child had put in its mouth got into its throat, and before it could be removed the poor little unfortunate was strangled to death.

Some malicious rascal hurled a stone through the show window of Mr. Denning's news depot, on Saturday evening last, completely demolishing the case and causing considerable damage otherwise.

The Catholic bazaar will open on Thursday evening under the most promising auspices. The Mountain City Band will be in attendance and discourse the sweet music for which it has gained such a well-merited celebrity.

I hereby extend a cordial invitation to your readers in general and yourself and local correspondents in particular, to visit us on Tuesday next, as one of the grandest exhibitions ever given outside of New York city will come off here on the evening of that day. Come, everybody, and see how we do things in this "neck o' timber."

A brief description of the new shops which the P. R. R. Co. have now in course of erection at this point may not prove uninteresting to your readers. These new shops are located in East Altoona and are divided into two classes—the motive power and the maintenance of way. I now speak of the motive power shops, reserving a description of the others until a future letter. First, the round house, which is 484 feet in diameter, and nearly three-quarters of a mile in circumference. This building contains 40 tracks, or "stalls," each 100 feet long, and the walls are pierced with 162 large windows and eight ponderous doors. The inner circle of this round house is 234 feet in diameter, and here is located the largest turn-table in the United States. In this portion of the building are 40 windows and 40 doors. Water and gas pipes extend throughout the entire structure, and six water-plugs are so distributed as to be available in case of fire. The roof truss is made entirely of iron and covered with slate—there being 1,065 squares of the latter material used. In the entire structure there is not less than one million of brick. A continuous row of skylights, 20 feet wide, extend around the entire building. In some places it was necessary to dig sixteen feet deep to find a solid foundation, and the wall in these places is from six to eight feet wide. This is said to be the largest building of the kind in the world.

About 500 feet west of the round house the passenger car shop will be erected. In size it will be 214 by 134 feet. This building will contain five tracks, each 134 feet in length. Fifteen passenger cars, with all the modern improvements, can be completed here at one time.

West of the passenger shops is a planing mill 424 feet long by 74 wide, and adjoining this is the blacksmith shop, in size 204 by 74. The latter will be occupied by 100 fires, furnaces, etc. The wheel shop is north of this building and its dimensions are the same. Still farther north is the paint shop, two stories in height and 706 by 74 feet, containing convenient room for the painting of 40 large passenger cars. South of the paint shop, a fire proof store-house, 64 by 34, will be erected, and immediately northeast a two-story office, 84 by 44 feet.

In addition to those enumerated, there will be necessary buildings erected for stationary engine, fire steamer, etc. All of these buildings will be of brick and all will be heated with steam. The entire work will be under the personal inspection and supervison of that able engineer, Wm. B. Brown, Esq.

It would be impossible to do justice to these great improvements in the course of a brief communication, but your readers will gather from the above that Altoona still moves forward in the grand march of improvement. T. I. M.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 1, 1870.

Dear Freeman—The month just closed has been the most remarkable one for the season since January, 1843. That month was mild and pleasant throughout, with balmy air and sunshine days. February came in with storms, clouds and snow; and the winter lasted with fierce vigor until April. Such may be the case at the present time; but I make no prediction of the kind, for human wisdom fails when we attempt to look into the future.

The storm which passed over our county about one o'clock on Monday, Jan. 17th, was very general. In the southwest it occurred on the morning of that day, accompanied by terrible winds and thunder. In the northwest the storm commenced on Sunday, and continued all day Monday, the weather being extremely cold and snow falling in abundance. At St. Cloud, Minnesota, the mercury ranged from 4 to 10 degrees below zero on Monday, and on Tuesday morning it was down to 24 degrees below zero, being the coldest morning of the season up to that time.

The rain fall for the past month was 4.79 inches. Average temperature 35 degrees. Minimum on the ninth of 9 degrees. Maximum on the 17th of 64 degrees. Snow 9 inches for the month. The average temperature on the 17th was 58 degrees, being the warmest day since October 9. The warm rain of the 22d and 24th caused some plants to start their growth. Rhubarb plants in many cases grew an inch or two, and a gentle spring bird was singing among the willows. It is all changed now—the snow covers the plants, the snow bird replaces the spring bird, and we may now look for weather appropriate to the season. W. L. A.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Feb. 7, 1870.

Dear Freeman—There is quite an excitement here at present. Our ancient village has got it into her head to secede and become a borough. What the object is I don't know unless it is to get two more delegates. If this is the case I would propose incorporating Clearfield township and then dividing it into wards.

There is to be a lecture given here on the 17th of March next—subject "St. Patrick." It will, I know, be well worth listening to. We enjoyed the smiling face of the County Surveyor in our midst on Wednesday last. He is the same old chap he always was, and not hard to beat at a social game of euchre. For want of news I will close. ZIG ZAG.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.—Following is a report of the Deeds and Assignments left for record at the office of Geo. W. Oatman, Esq., Recorder, for the two weeks ending Saturday, Feb. 5th:

Wm. Gittens and wife to Andrew Gittens, Jan. 16, 1849, 112 acres in Cambria tp. $224

Andrew Gittens and wife to David D. Lewis, Dec. 31, 1866, 110 acres and improvements in Cambria township—$1,800.

Benj. Bensboff and wife to Michael Ryan, June 28, 1869, lot in Millville borough—$400.

John Farrell and wife to Ann Sweeny, Jan 13, '69, lot and imp'ts in Con'gh bor.—$2,000.

Sam'l McMullin and wife to Peter Fegan, July 25, 1839, 75 acres and 71 perches in Allegheny township—$301.

Charlotte H. Irvin to Evan Griffiths, April 10, 1851, lot and imp'ts in Ebensburg—$1,020.

Wm. Davis to Evan Griffiths, Nov. 14, '65, 5 acres and 52 perches in Cambria tp.—$100.

David Hurd and wife to Evan Griffiths, Aug. 2, 1869, lot in Ebensburg borough—$50

John Baum and wife to Adam Bowers, Sept. 14, '63, 3 acres and 10 per. in Susq. tp.—$100.

John A. Blair, Sheriff, to John Frank and Joseph Hochstein, Dec 15, 1869, lot and improvements in Johnstown borough—$3,700.

Wm. Duke and wife to David D. Davis, Dec 18, 1869, lot and impr'ts in Mil'ville—$1,190.

Sam'l M. Kern and wife to Woodburn Benson, Nov. 5, 1861, 2 lots and improvements in Wilmore borough—$300.

David S. Strayer, Adm'r of David Riblett, to Jacob Riblett, Dec 1, 1865, 12 acres and 45 perches in Conemaugh twp.—nominal.

Jacob C. Horner, Adm'r of Jonas Horner, to Samuel J. Horner, Nov. 14, 1855, 73 acres and 17 perches in Conemaugh twp.—$1,460.

Alexander Walters and wife to Theodore Makins, Jan. 10, 1870, 50 acres and improvements in Richland township—$1,300.

Theodore Makins and wife to Chas. Slusher, Jan. 15, 1870, 50 acres and improvements in Richland township—$1,600.

David Davis and wife to David Davis, Jr., April 6, 1869, 69 acres and 60 perches and improvements in Blacklick township—nominal.

A SPLENDID CHANCE

To Combine the Economical, the Useful, the Entertaining, and the Beautiful! A Rare Offer.

We have arranged to furnish the CAMBRIA FREEMAN and DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY, the MODEL PARLOR MAGAZINE OF AMERICA, for only **$3.75.**

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE contains the essentials of all others, including the utilities of the Household and Home interests in all its departments

The only Reliable Fashions in all their details. The beauties and utilities of Literature, Poetry, Sketches, Stories, Music, and every branch of entertaining and useful reading calculated to enliven and elevate society and make our homes cheerful, attractive, useful, and happy; with a large and magnificent Steel Engraving, 28 by 35 inches, entitled "The Pic-nic on the Fourth of July," valued at $10, to each subscriber as a premium.

The engraving is all done in line and stipple, from the original painting by Lily M. Spencer, and, besides the copyright, cost over seven thousand dollars, and is acknowledged by artists to be the most perfect and beautiful large engraving ever issued in this country. Certainly $10 will not procure another that combines so much interest and beauty. Ten cents for mailing the engraving should accompany the subscription.

EBENSBURG AND CRESSON RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, 1869, trains on this road will run as follows:

LEAVE EBENSBURG—

At 7.05 A. M., connecting with Local Accommodation East and Pittsburgh Express West.

At 12.45, P. M., connecting with Mail Train East, and conveying passengers for Emigrant Train, West.

At 6.50, P. M., connecting with Phila. Express East and Mail Train West.

LEAVE CRESSON—

At 8.30, A M., or on departure of Pittsburgh Express West.

At 1.55, P. M., or on departure of Mail Train East.

At 8.31 P M., or on departure of Phila. Express East.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with steady employment at home, the whole of the time or for spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of THE PEOPLE'S LITERARY COMPANION—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

PASS HIM ROUND!—We think every body knows him. Who does not know John J. Murphy, the cleverest dry goods merchant in Johnstown, now at the old Mansion House corner? Well, we have something to say about Mr. Murphy, upon whom you ought to call when you come down from the mountain, or up from the valleys, or across the hill, and buy some of his choice dry goods and dress goods. Clip this out and put it in your pocket manaie. Corner of Main and Franklin st., Johnstown.

CANNED TOMATOES.—If any housekeeper in Cambria county wants to buy about forty cans of tomatoes at an unheard of price, we do not know where they can get them, but we do know where they can get the cheapest dry goods ever their eyes did see, and that is at N. F. Carroll's dry goods store, Houston House, Main street, Johnstown. Mr. Carroll keeps up a large supply of the most fashionable styles that can be bought in the Eastern cities, especially ladies goods.

PASSING AWAY!—What a thought! Empires, kingdoms, men, women, children—time itself passing away. And Leopold & Brother's goods are passing away too. Just go to their immense clothing depot, 241 Main street, Johnstown, and watch how their clothing passes away. But that is what clothing is made for—to pass away with the men and the age we live with and in! Come down from the mountain, oh! ye people, and buy some of Leopold's clothing!

POETRY.—At the Opera House there of Leopold Mayer is the place where all ladies fair should at once repair, to witness the glare of his dry goods so fine, for it is his design to sell at less than cost to make room for new spring goods and spring fashions. His present stock is all new, but will be out of season in a couple of months, and must be sold at any price—say 12 yards of calico or muslin for 75 cents, furs at half price, etc. 212 Main street.

"OLE CLO'S."—Throw away your 'ole clo's'—they are getting threadbare and soiled—and go to L. Cohen & Bro., Opera House, Main street, Johnstown, who are selling out $15,000 worth of choice new made up cloth ing at less than cost, because they are going away. They have the latest styles, best cloth and very neat patterns of clothing—all new goods—which must be sold at any price. Call!

MARRIED.

BARKER—ZAHM.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in this place, on Tuesday last, by Rev. B. M. Kerr, Mr. F. H. BARKER and Miss MAGGIE A., eldest daughter of Geo. C. K. Zahm.

"Ye printer man" has never been more generously remembered than on this interesting occasion, and to our young friends, thus so happily mated, we tender our sincere thanks and warmest congratulations, joined to the hope that they may live to celebrate their golden wedding half a century hence, and that the years which interim may to them be filled with the complete measure of unalloyed felicity and true domestic happiness. Maggie has always been a favorite in our community, and her many friends will be glad to learn that her fate is indissolubly linked with one who is in every way worthy of her. Our newly wedded friends took their departure the same evening for the State of Maine, the former home of Mr. Barker. May they have a pleasant trip and a safe return.

TRIAL LIST.—Causes set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to convene on MONDAY, the 7th day of MARCH next, to wit:

Pringle vs. Wilmore Borough School Directors; Confer vs. Dunmore et. al.; Somerville vs. Marx; Farrensworth, for use, vs. Wagner; Bell vs. Swires; Gill's use vs. Noel et. al.; Viokroy vs. Ryckman; Miller vs. Luther; Miller vs. Luther; Miller vs. Luther; Commonwealth vs. George; Given vs. Cambria Iron Company.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Prothy's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 7, 1870.4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the funds in the hands of GEO. M. READE, Esq., Adm'r of the Estate of ROBERT DAVIS, dec'd, upon his fourth account, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in the Borough of Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of MARCH next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Feb. 10, 3t. T. W. DICK, Auditor.

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.—The best and cheapest Tobacco and Cigars in town are at M. L. Oatman's. Go and see.

A Splendid Chance!
An Extraordinary Offer!
Don't Delay--Send at Once!

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL OF THE COUNTRY

FREE FOR ONE YEAR!

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL, a first-class monthly containing 32 large double column pages devoted to Farming and Stock Breeding, containing regular departments for the Practical Farmer, Dairyman, Stock Breeder, Wool Grower, Poultry Keeper, &c., &c., &c.,—Illustrated with numerous fine Engravings and bound in handsomely tinted covers. Farmers will find this monthly a very efficient aid in all the departments of Farming and Stock Breeding. It has a Veterinary Department under the charge of one of the ablest Professors in the United States, who answers through the JOURNAL, *free of charge*, all questions relating to Sick, Injured or Diseased Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine or Poultry. Thus every Subscriber has a Horse and Cattle Doctor *free*.

We are now prepared to offer the AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL as a FREE GIFT for one year to ALL NEW AND OLD SUBSCRIBERS to the CAMBRIA FREEMAN who shall send us, without delay, TWO DOLLARS in payment for one year's subscription to our paper. This is a rare opportunity which the intelligent people of this section will no doubt duly appreciate. Send in your money right away and secure THE STOCK JOURNAL *free for one year*. It is an invaluable monthly for Farmers, Stock Raisers, and others, and cannot be obtained by any single subscriber for less than $1 per annum. We now offer it for nothing to all persons who will send us $2 for one year's subscription to the FREEMAN, and we not only hope to hear from *all* our old friends right away, but from hundreds of new ones interested in farming and stock breeding.

H. A. McPIKE,
Publisher Cambria Freeman.

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES,
495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

Beauty and Elasticity of Stitch.
Perfection and Simplicity of Machinery.
Using both threads directly from the spools.
No fastening of seams by hand and no waste of thread.
Wide range of application without change of adjustment.
The seam retains its beauty and firmness after washing and ironing.
Besides doing all kinds of work done by other Sewing Machines, these Machines execute the most beautiful and permanent Embroidery and ornamental work.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the fairs and exhibitions of the United States and Europe, have been awarded the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, and the WORK DONE BY THEM, wherever exhibited in competition.

THE VERY HIGHEST PRIZE, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867, thus attesting their great superiority over all other Sewing Machines. ☞For sale by C. T. ROBERTS, Ebensburg. [June 3, 1869.-1y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDW'RD A. WILSON
my20.-1y. Williamsburg, Kings Co., N Y

BOOK AGENTS WANTED for Struggles and Triumphs of
P. T. BARNUM.
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF IN ONE LARGE OCTAVO VOLUME--NEARLY 800 PAGES—PRINTED IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN—33 ELEGANT FULL PAGE ENGRAVINGS.

It Embraces FORTY YEARS' RECOLLECTIONS of his Busy Life, as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer and Showman, and gives accounts of his Imprisonment, his Failure, his Successful European Tours, and important Historical and Personal Reminiscences, replete with Humor, Anecdotes and Entertaining Narrative. No book published so acceptable to all classes. Every one wants it. Agents are selling from 50 to 100 a week. We offer extra terms. Our Illustrated Catalogue and Terms to Agents sent free.

J. B. BURR & CO.,
Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

Lorillard's "EUREKA" Smoking Tobacco is an excellent article of granulated Virginia—wherever introduced it is universally admired. It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum Pipes are daily packed.

Lorillard's Yacht Club Smoking Tobacco classed by all who consume it as the "finest of all"—it is made of the choicest leaf grown—it is anti nervous in its effects, as the Nicotine has been extracted—it leaves no disagreeable taste after smoking—it is very mild, light in color and weight, hence one pound will last as long as three of ordinary tobacco. In this brand we also pack orders every day for first quality Meerschaum Pipes. Try it and convince yourselves it is all it claims to be—"THE FINEST OF ALL."

Lorillard's 'CENTURY' Chewing Tobacco. This brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco has no equal or superior anywhere. It is without doubt the best chewing tobacco in the country.

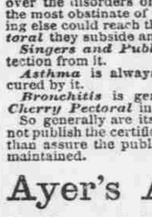
Lorillard's SNUFFS have now been in general use in the United States over 110 years, and is still acknowledged "the best" wherever used.

☞If your storekeeper does not have the articles for sale, ask him to get them; they are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere

Circular of prices forwarded on application.
P. LORILLARD & CO., New York.

WHOLESALE
SANNEY & ANDREWS,
123 Market St.
PHILADA.
GROCERS

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.
For sale by R. J. LLOYD, Agent, Ebensburg

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The timider and impressive of the cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1 00 PER BOTTLE.

REESE J. LLOYD, AGENT, EBENSBURG, PA.

PETER CAMPBELL'S
IMPROVED
BEE HIVE.

The undersigned has secured letters patent of the United States, dated December 14, 1869, for an improvement in the construction of Bee Hives, and claims for his invention advantages possessed by no other heretofore patented.

The principal feature of this Bee Hive is the arrangement by means of which it is thoroughly ventilated, thus precluding the possibility of the bees smothering, the comb moulding or the honey souring. This desirable end is accomplished by a vertical perforated tube, running centrally through the hive and open at the top and bottom. All persons interested in apiculture will at once see the great advantages secured in this improvement. The ventilator is for the increase of bees

The peculiar construction of the box, particularly in the arrangement of the inner compartments, whereby it can be cleaned at any time without disturbing the bees, is another valuable improvement which will be obvious to any person who examines this Hive. An examination of the workings of the bees or the condition of the interior can be made at any time, as the sides are cased with glass. Bees can be trasferred from a different hive to the improved one without any difficulty whatever. It would require too much space to enumerate here all the advantages claimed in this invention, but full information will be promptly furnished by applying in person or by letter to the patentee. I am now prepared to dispose of territory for the sale of the Improved Bee Hive in any portion of the United States.

PETER CAMPBELL,
Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.

AUTOMATIC RAILWAY GATE

The patentee of the above has also invented and patented an AUTOMATIC RAILWAY GATE, to which he invites the attention of railroad men. Full information will be furnished on application, and Company Rights will be disposed of by the inventor. Address as above. [jan.11.'70.-tf.]

JOHN GAY. . . . . WM. WELSH.
GAY & WELSH,
Successors to Gay & Painter,
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,
362 LIBERTY STREET. - PITTSBURGH.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent*.—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. jl8.

TRIAL LIST.—Causes set down for trial at an Adjourned Court to convene on MONDAY, FEB. 21ST, 1870:

Fenlon	vs.	Duncan
Black	vs.	Simpson.
Lantzy	vs.	Gorderham et al.
Snyder	vs.	Byrnes.
Trainer	vs.	M'Cabe.
McGonigle	vs.	Burk.
A. R. R. & Coal Co.	vs.	Gallaher et al.
Swope	vs.	Flynn.
Keith	vs.	Bowers.
Same	vs.	Bowers and wife.
Litzinger	vs.	Litzinger's Adm'r.
Rodgers, for use,	vs.	Bank.
Fry	vs.	Allegheny Sc. Dist.
Duncan	vs.	Leidy's Adm'x
Wibel, for use,	vs.	Byrne et al.
Storm	vs.	Lemon's Adm'x and Guardian.
McGarrity	vs.	Burgoon's et. al.
Geis	vs.	Dir. Poor, Cam. Co.
Kring	vs.	Crook.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Proth'y's Office, Ebensburg, Jan 24, 1870.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Appeals from the Assessments for 1870 will be held at the Office of the County Commissioners, in Ebensburg as follows:

FEBRUARY 21ST—For Carroll Township and Carrolltown and Ebensburg Boroughs.

FEBRUARY 22D—For Johnstown, (6 wards) Conemaugh, (2 wards,) East Conemaugh, Millville, Prospect and Franklin Boroughs

FEBRUARY 23D—For Cooperdale Borough and Allegheny, Cambria, Munster, Blacklick and Chest Townships.

FEBRUARY 24th—Clearfield, Conemaugh, Croyle, Richland and Summerhill Townships and Cambria Borough

FEBRUARY 25th.—Chest Springs Borough and Gallitzin, Jackson, Susquehannah, Taylor and Yoder Townships.

MARCH 1st—Loretto, Summitville and Wilmore Borough and Washington and White Townships.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
MAURICE M'NAMARA } Com'rs.
JAMES E. NEASON,
Attest—T. J. GLASS, Clerk. [feb.3. 4t]

SHERIFF'S SALE!—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Expon. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the FOSTER HOUSE, JOHNSTOWN, on SATURDAY, THE 12TH DA

COMMON THINGS SCIENTIFICALLY EXPLAINED.—Why do persons in a crowded church feel drowsy? 1st. Because the crowded congregation inhale a large portion of the oxygen of the air, which alone can sustain vitality and healthy action? 2d. The air of the church is impregnated with carbonic gas, which, being a strong narcotic, produces drowsiness in those who inhale it.

Why does India-rubber erase pencil marks from paper? Because India-rubber contains a very large quantity of carbon; black lead is carbon and lead; the carbon of the India-rubber has so great an attraction for the black lead that it takes up the loose traces of it left on paper by the pencil.

Why does waxing cotton or thread make it stronger? Because it cements the loose filaments to the cord, and makes the strands of the thread more compact.

When a candle is blown out whence arises the offensive odor? The tallow distills a substance in the smoke, which is called *acryle*, which has a very offensive smell.

Why are hams preserved by smoking them? Because the smoke of burning wood contains creosote, which is a great preservative of all animal substance.

Why is the white of an egg generally mixed with ground coffee before it is put over the fire to boil? Because the albumen contained in the white of the egg coagulates while boiling, and entangles the smaller particles of coffee, called the "grounds," with it, which fall to the bottom of the pot and leave the liquid clear.

Why do our corns ache just previous to rain? Because our feet swell from the sudden depression in the density of the air, and the hard corn, not being elastic, is painfully stretched and pressed.

Why do fiddle-strings snap in wet weather? Because the moisture of the air, penetrating the strings, cause them to swell, and, as the cords thicken, their tension is increased and the strings snap.

Why is snow white? Because it is formed of an infinite number of very minute crystals and prisms, which reflect all the colors of the rays of light from different points; and these colors, uniting before they meet the eye, cause snow to appear white.

SCARLET FEVER.—The following excellent advice in regard to the treatment of this dreaded disease we clip from *The Day*, and we would urge its adoption by families afflicted with this prevalent scourge. It is a dangerous disorder when not promptly taken in hand. It begins with languor and loss of appetite, followed by fever and sore throat, and then the red patches on the cheeks appear. When the symptoms are first observed, place the child in bed in a room which is warm, but well ventilated. Administer warm weak lemonade, with a little gum arabic dissolved in it. Cover the abdomen with dry, warm flannel; then take a neatly folded bed sheet and place it over the flannel on the child's abdomen. This must be repeated until perspiration is observed, which will not result for some minutes, when the patient will drop into a quiet slumber, and with careful nursing is saved. All of this may be done before a physician can be summoned, and will prove a great auxiliary to his course of treatment—in many cases it will enable him to save the life of a dear child, and prevent the disorders which almost always follow this dreadful complaint, when it is not promptly assailed by this simple preliminary home treatment.

A VERY SIMPLE CURE FOR BURNS.—In the foreign scientific notes of *Appleton's Journal*—where, by the way, much that is new and interesting may be found—there is an account of discovery of a very simple and effectual cure for burns, by the use of varnish. A varnisher of metals, in Paris, one day got his hand badly burned, and in his agony thrust it into a pot of varnish at his side. To his great astonishment, the pain at once ceased, and the wound rapidly healed. This cure being reported around, persons in the neighborhood who had got burned came to the varnisher and were cured in like manner. The news circulated far and wide, and finally reached the medical faculty, and the varnisher was sent for to try his skill in the hospital. He responded to the call, and with his varnish and brush succeeded in curing all on whom he has operated. The philosophy of the cure is very simple. The varnish covers the burned surface from the air and gives nature a chance to supply a new skin under its protection. The quality of the varnish must, of course, be attended to.

BURYING A FOE.—In 1696 a large Russian army besieged the Turkish fort of Azof, which was situated on a plain, strongly fortified, and had a small but well disciplined garrison. No common approaches could be made to it, and the Turkish cannon swept the level with iron hail. In this case the engineering skill of the Russians was baffled, but General Patrick Gordon, the right hand man of Peter the Great, and the only one for whose death it is said he ever shed a tear, being determined to take the place at any cost, proposed to bury it with earth by gradual approaches. He had a large army; the soil of the plain was light and deep, and he set twelve thousand men to work with spades, throwing up a large circumvallation of earth and advancing nearer and nearer every day to the place, by throwing up the huge earth-wall before them in advance. The men were kept in gangs, working day and night, the earth being thrown from one to another like steps of a stair, the top gang taking the lower place every half hour in succession. In five weeks the huge wall was carried forward nearly a mile, until it rose to and above the highest ramparts, and the earth began to roll over them. This caused the Turkish governor to hang out the white flag and give in. Had he not done so, Gen. Gordon would have buried the fort.

A LEGEND.—The favorite of a Sultan threw a stone at a poor Dervise, who had requested alms. The insulted Santon dare not complain, but carefully searched, found and preserved the pebble, promising himself he should find an opportunity, sooner or later, to throw it, in his turn, at the imperious wretch. Some time after he was told that the favorite was disgraced, and, by order of the Sultan, led through the streets on a camel, exposed to the insults of the populace. On hearing this he ran to fetch his pebble, but after a moment's reflection he cast it into the well. "I now perceive," said he, "that we ought never to seek revenge when our enemy is powerful, for then it is imprudent; nor when he is involved in calamity, for then it is mean and cruel."

"LET US SEE," says Swift, in one of his moralizing moods, "what God thinks of riches by the people he gives them to."

Receipts and Expenditures
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY,
From the 20th Day of January, A. D. 1869, to the 28th Day of January, A. D. 1870.

Dr. JOHN COX, Treasurer of Cambria County, Cr.

1869.

To amount in Treasurer's hands at last settlement			$ 5 586 48
" " County Tax received from Collectors for 1869 and for previous years			23 752 44
To amount of Poor Tax do do do			14,273 75
" " Relief " 1865 do.			13 49
" " Military " 1869 do.			855 37
" " County Tax on Seated and Unseated Lands			102 42
To amount of Poor Tax do do do			56 22
" " Road " do do do			77 88
" " School " do do do			219 10
" " Borough " do do do			2 25
" " Bounty " do do do			50
" " Redemption of Lands			396 94
" " received from the following miscellaneous sources:			
From B. McDermitt, late Treas'r			787 61
" F. P. Tierney, late Commissioners' Council			128 90
" Jas. Gallagher, Taxes exon'd			5 24
" Geo. M. Reade, for 1¾ yds of Matting			1 65
" Peter M'Dermott in Com'th vs. Barrett			20 00
" Jacob Wertz, Taxes exon'd			2 00
" Sam'l Henry, 11 yds Mat'ng			12 32
" Wm. H. Sechler in Com vs. John Pringle			96 56
" Wm. H. Sechler in Com. vs. Mary Jane Slick			10 54
" Same in Com vs Barnett			51 00
" Same in Com. vs Barnett			30 00
" Same in Com vs M'Enroe			16 05
" Elias Crissman, Tax's exon'd			13 50
" Jos Gantner, Taxes exon'd			75
" Jerome Dawson " "			75
" R B Gageby Com vs Barnett			20 00
" H J Roberts, " Hornick			62 00
" J. F. Barnes, costs, jury fees,			42 48
" Elisha Plummer, in Com'th vs. James Fowler			70,00
" F. Tierney, in Nos. 5 and 14 March Sessions, 1869			14 00
" Proth'y Hite, costs, jury fees,			130 73
" Joseph Bardine, in Commonwealth vs. Hartzell			50 00
" Jno. Keating, in No 14 June Sessions, '68,			37 00
" J Hornick, Com. vs Hornick			27 22
" Jos Hogue, Taxes exon'd			1 25
" Jno Kinney, Com. vs Kinney			49 50
" Elizabeth Hershberger, Taxes exonerated			2 15
" John A Blair costs in Commonwealth cases			36 00
" John A. Blair, jury fees and fine in District Court			51 00
" Am't Exonerations allowed Collectors on County Tax			1 519 40
" Am't Commissions do. do.			994 53
" Am't Exon's do. Poor Tax			1,018 45
" Am't Commis-ions do. do.			379 24
" Am't Exon's do Milit'y do.			241 60
" Am't Commissions do. do.			68 17
Total			$51,326 54

1869.

By amount paid Assessors		$	744 50
By amount paid Assessm't Books and Jail Bonds			181 00
By amount paid Auditors, County and State			270 00
By amount paid Bounty			95 74
By amount paid Borough			10 76
By amount paid Bridges			150 00
By amount paid Commissioners—			
John Campbell, bal. for 1866 7	$700 00		
John A. Kennedy, bal. for 1868 9	855 00		
M. M'Namara, do. do.	795 00		
Jno. Ferguson, do do.	828 00		
James E. Neason	80 00		3 258 00
By amount paid Commis'rs Clerk			535 00
By amount paid Comm'rs Counsel			210 00
By amount paid Constables			927 76
By amount paid Court Crier			126 00
By amount paid Court House			337 59
By amount paid Criminal Prose'ns			2,858 53
By amount paid District Court			2,300 30
By amount paid Elections			1,314 38
By amount paid Fox Scalps			191 30
By amount paid Fuel			253 45
By amount paid Inquisitions			477 87
By amount paid Janitor			215 00
By amount paid Jail and Jailor			1,114 41
By amount paid Jurors (Traverse)			2,752 49
By amount paid Jurors (Tales)			26 86
By amount paid Jurors (Grand)			720 06
By amount paid Jury Commiss'rs and Clerk			99 35
By amount paid Military			731 13
By amount paid Miscellaneous			204 90
By amount paid New Prison			675 10
By amount paid Phono'c Reporter			190 00
By amount paid Postage			16 93
By amount paid Poor House			14,000 00
By amount paid P. H. Directors			300 00
By amount paid Printing			464 75
By amount paid Probates			1 2 15
By amount paid Proth'y and Clerk Quarter Sessions			843 27
By amount paid Redem'n of Lands			213 94
By amount paid Refunding Orders			97 84
By amount paid Road Damages			796 00
By amount paid Road and Bridge Views			241 50
By amount paid Records, Proth'ys and Recorder's Offices			113 25
By amount paid Registry			755 58
By amount paid Stationery			36 25
By amount paid State Debt Deficiency			243 00
By amount paid Sheriff			113 35
By amount paid School Treasurers			3,348 98
By amount paid Supervisors			1 989 74
By amount paid Teachers' Institute			25 50
By amount paid Tipstaves			85 00
By amount paid Western Penit'ry			602 50
By amount paid Wild Cat Scalps			18 05
By Commissions to Collectors on County, Poor and Military			1,441 94
By Exonerations to Collectors on Co., Poor and Military Taxes			2,778 94
By Commission on $45,358.36, at 3½ per cent			1,587 54
By balance in Treasurer's hands			159 76
Total			$51,326 64

RECEIVED, *Ebensburg, January 21st, 1870, of* JOHN COX, *late Treasurer, One Hundred and Fifty Nine Dollars and Seventy-Six Cents* ($159.76), *being in full of amount in his hands, as per Auditors' settlement.*

WM. LINTON, Treasurer.

AMOUNT DUE CAMBRIA COUNTY.

FROM JUDGMENTS.

Theo. Barnett and R. B. Gageby	No. 10, March Term, '65 E. D. Bal. of Debt	$4 30	
	Interest to Jan 20 1870, and Costs	9 62	$13 92
	Debt	67.00	
John Kinney	Int. from Dec 13, 1869, and Costs	7.87	74 97
Magdalena Trinkley, Debt and Costs			71 40
Total			$130 39

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. P. Linton, late Sheriff	$ 19 85
B. McDermitt, late Treasurer	479 40
Total	$449 31

OUTSTANDING DEBTS DUE FROM COLLECTORS
FOR THE YEAR 1869 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

		Co. Tax.	Poor.	State.	Military.	Relief.
1864	Wm. M'Dermitt, Washington Twp.,	$ 3 39				
1865.	Henry Lloyd, Susquehanna Twp.,		25 66			38 07
1868.	Francis Cooper, Chest Springs Bor.,				63	
"	Joseph Gantner, Carroll Twp.,		33 74			
"	George W. Oatman, Ebensburg Bor.,	325 53	229 10			
"	Wm. Flattery, Johnstown Borough,		21 46			
"	George Elder, Loretto Borough,		92		35	
1869.	John Ciske, Allegheny Township,	494 47	380 88			
"	John B Ross, Blacklick Township,	141 74	145 67	30 82	12 00	
"	Morris W. Jones, Cambria Township,	455 06	324 02	59 36	9 00	
"	A. J. Stoltz, Carrolltown Borough,	86 05	67 99	20 68	8 50	
"	Thomas McKernan, Cambria Bor.,	275 41	205 51			
"	Henry Byrne, Carroll Township,	475 07	375 87			
"	Anselm Weakland, Chest Township,	251 37	167 59			
"	Francis Cooper, Chest Springs Bor.,	107 53	71 61	18 72	8 50	
"	John Durbin, Clearfield Township,	585 17	414 31			
"	E. Glass, Ebensburg Borough,	190 58	378 74			
"	Benj Kest, East Conemaugh Bor.,		49 43			
"	John Rorabaugh, Croyle Township,	83 71	98 59			
"	F. J. Parrish, Gallitzin Township,	197 77	158 40			
"	William Gillin, Jackson Township,	337 77	227 10			
"	John Flanagan, Johnstown Borough,	1,054 29	959 35			
"	George Elder, Loretto Borough,	116 23	77 74	19 50	1 75	
"	Patrick Rodgers, Millville Borough,		11 50			
"	Joseph Noel, Munster Township,	21 92	20 04			
"	Michael M'Gee, Prospect Borough,	15 17	27 88			
"	Moses Kring, Richland Township,	460 68	347 76			
"	David Shaffer, Summerhill Twp.,	271 23	185 71			
"	John Bearer, Susquehanna Twp.,	318 89	224 49	43 93	39 50	
"	John S. Snyder, Taylor Township,	119 09	165 50			
"	Michael Brawley, Washington Twp.,	331 96	279 97	176 28		
"	Samuel Aikens, White Township,	332 14	244 12	60 34	21 50	
"	George Wendereth, Wilmore Bor.,	96 89	93 67	15 69	2 50	
"	Elias Crissman, Yoder Township,			32 55	5 00	
Totals		$7,150 11	6,014 31	477 85	109 28	38 07

Liabilities and Assets of the County.

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Orders in favor of Poor House,	$ 3 000 00
Individuals,	285 94
Amount due District Court,	1,131 55
" " Roads and Schools,	458 38
" " Sheriff,	166 36
Balance in favor of County,	8,820 88
Total,	$14 063 11

ASSETS.

Amount due from Judgments,	$ 130 39
" " " Collectors,	13 273 65
" " " Miscellan's,	499 31
" in Treasurer's hands,	159 76
Total,	$14 063 11

GIVEN UNDER OUR HANDS *at Ebensburg, this 28th day of January, A. D.* 1870.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
MAURICE M'NAMARA,
JAMES E. NEASON, } Commissioners.

Attest—T. J. GLASS, Clerk.

WE, *the undersigned Auditors of Cambria County, respectfully report that we have carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of Receipts and Expenditures of the said County Commissioners from the 20th day of January, 1869 to the 28th day of January, 1870, and find them to be correct, as is also the foregoing Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of said County.* WITNESS OUR HANDS, at the Commissioners' Office, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1870.

E. D. EVANS,
JAMES NULL,
ANTHONY ANNA, } Auditors.

AMOUNT of Road, School, Borough and Bounty Taxes due the several Districts on Seated and Unseated Lands:

	Road.	Sch'l.	Bor.	B'ty.
Blacklick Twp.,	$ 8 45	20 05		
Chest Township,	22 98	68 22		
Conemaugh Tp.,	50	45		
Conemaugh Bor.,		1 60	25	50
Gallitzin Twp.,	1 05	2 53		
Jackson Twp.,	4 00	18 00		
Prospect Boro.,		3 60	2 00	
Munster Twp.,		2 79		
Summerhill Tp.,		13 32		
Taylor Twp.,	8 20	10 31		
Washington Tp.,		23 49		
White Township,	32 70	54 34		

ESTATE OF MICHAEL MURRAY, DEC'D.

LETTERS Testamentary to the estate of Michael Murray, late of Carroll township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them in proper shape for adjustment.

MARY MURRAY, Executrix.
JAS. C. MURRAY, Executor.
Jan 6 6t

ESTATE OF JACOB YOST, DEC'D.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Jacob Yost, late of Carroll township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement

JAMES YOST,
AUGUSTINE YOST, } Adm'rs.
Carroll Twp., Jan. 6, 1870 6t.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

of the District Court of Cambria County, from the 5th day of July, 1869, to the 25th day of January, 1870, inclusive:

JOHN A. BLAIR, SHERIFF, AND TREASURER OF SAID COURT,

1869. DR.

To amount received from John Cox, Treasurer of Cambria County,	$2,300 00	
To amount received from Fines and Jury Fees in District Court,	51 00	
To amount received from Commonwealth vs. Bostard,	5 00	
	$2,356 00	
By balance in favor of Sheriff,	213 68	
Total,	$2,569 68	

1869. CR.

By amount paid Traverse Jurors,	$643 25	
" " " Talismen,	13 50	
" " " Grand Jurors	241 34	
" " " Criminal Pros'ns,	690 33	
" " " Constables,	105 ...	
" " " Court Crier,	26 ...	
" " " Tipstaves,	10 50	
" " " Prothonotary,	168 79	
" " " Printing	11 ...	
" " " Board'g Prisoners,	20 40	
" " " Election	19 40	
" " " Jury Com'rs Clerk	17 50	
" " " Roads and New T'p,	88 ...	
" " " Furniture, Records, Seals and Organization of Court,	277 14	
By amount paid J. A. Blair, Sh'ff,	136 15	
" " of Fines and Jury Fees paid to County Treasurer,	51 ...	
By commission on $2,519.30,	50 38	
Total,	$2,569 68	
Liabilities,	$1381 93	

WE, the undersigned Auditors of Cambria County, do respectfully report that we have examined the accounts and vouchers of Receipts and Expenditures of the District Court of Cambria County, from the 5th day of July, 1869, to the 25th day of January, 1870, inclusive, and find them to be correct, as is also the foregoing Statement of the Liabilities of said Court.

WITNESS OUR HANDS, at Johnstown, this 25th day of January, A. D. 1870.

E. D. EVANS,
JAMES NULL,
ANTHONY ANNA. } Auditors.

WE (the Auditors above named) do respectfully ask that a change be made in the manner of disbursing the funds in the District Court, as the present condition of the same is such as to render it almost impossible to audit the accounts of said Court. We would recommend that the system of granting orders be adopted—the orders to be granted by the Commissioners and paid by the Sheriff.

GEORGE W. OATMAN, Treasurer,

In account with

THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR & HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF CAMBRIA CO.

DR.

Jan. 22. To County Orders on hand at last settlement,	$1,000	
To orders issued for the year 1869,	16,000 00	
To fines recd. from I. Rutledge in Com. vs. ——,	25 00	
To fines recd. from Samuel Craig in Com. vs. J. T. Storm,	1 34	
To fines recd. from same in Com. vs. P. Clonar,	67	
	17,027 01	

CR.

By amt. paid on indebtedness prior to 1869.		$3,490 17
By bal. last set. in favor of Treasurer		67 78
BEEF—Evan Griffith,	10 35	
Lewis Rodgers,	415 69	
Ignatius Biter,	29 84	455 88
BEEF & BUTTER—Jos. Gatwalt,	115 00	
Lewis A. Craver,	43 42	158 42
BEEF & PORK—Joseph Hogue,	69 28	
Michael Cooper,	139 41	208 69
BEANS—James M'Dunn	15 12	15 12
BLACKSMITHING—Benjamin Williams,	87 06	
William Jones,	35 40	122 46
BOOTS & SHOES—John D. Thomas,	109 19	109 19
CARDING—Jones & Yenner,	6 91	6 91
COAL—E. E. Evans,	4 95	
Henry Siellers,	45	
E. J. Humphreys,	181 85	
John Ferguson,	4 20	
Daniel Parkes,	1 44	192 89
CIDER—Edward Griffith,	6 00	6 00
CLOTHING—Jas. J. Murphy,	101 10	101 10
COFFINS—John Bloch	48 00	
D. W. Jones,	34 50	82 50
CONSTABLES—A. B. Davis,	55 85	
J. C. Rifle,	16 60	
John Trefts,	9 00	
Patrick Markey,	7 75	
E. James	48 15	
N. Nagle,	9 15	
Joseph Mardis,	1 00	
P. J. M'Kenzie,	3 15	
A. Parrish,	2 95	
P. Owens,	1 95	
Martin Munday,	8 70	
Jacob Nagle,	5 48	
Jerome Platt,	2 25	
James Darby,	9 25	
L. W. Shank,	19 15	170 38
CO. ORDERS ON HAND	3,000 00	3,000 00
CORN—William Kittell,	20 00	
James Driskell,	6 00	26 00
DRUGS—C. T. Frazer,	12 33	12 33
FURNITURE—J. Bloch,	107 00	107 00
FREIGHT—P. R. R. Co.,	116 35	116 35
FARMERS—D. O'Harro,	129 00	
T. W. Shoemaker,	64 80	
Vincent G. Platt,	112 00	
Charles Kane,	20 00	
John Kane,	50 00	
Peter Cooper,	31 50	
Francis Westmiller,	35 75	443 05
FENCING—Geo. & Scott Williams,	87 00	87 00
FLOUR—Shoemaker & Beck,	729 99	729 99
GROCERIES—J. & J Kelley,	114 75	
Gillespie, Zeller & Co.	561 66	
M. L. Oatman,	195 18	
R. H. Tudor,	19 85	
C. O'Neill,	3 45	894 89
GRAIN—Michael Driskell,	18 75	
Knable & Griffiths,	23 25	
James Kane,	50 00	
T. W. Shoemaker,	181 50	
John Davis,	20 00	293 50
GRAVE—Owen M'Cabe,	2 00	2 00
HARDWARE—Geo. Huntley,	221 11	
Thomas Williams,	69 90	
Convery, Vinroe & Co.	32 00	323 01
HARNESS—J. A. Blair,	16 00	16 00
HAY—E. C. M'Mullen,	105 00	
Charles Bradley,	60 00	165 00
INSURANCE—J. E. Roberts,	18 00	18 00
INTEREST—E. Francis,	60	
Charles M'Coy,	18 00	
James J. Kaylor,	141 42	
Abel Lloyd,	15 00	
Dennis Brawley,	3 60	
M. Driskell,	6 40	
Lloyd & Co.,	10 71	
John Geis,	43 73	239 46
JUSTICE FEES—Joseph W. Pringle,	50	
Willi m Flattery,	30 45	
Irwin Rutledge,	37 50	
H. Kinkead,	6 00	
James Condon,	2 60	
John Sharbaugh,	1 50	78 45
LIME—Abel Lloyd,	515 50	515 50
LUMBER—Wm. D. Pryce & Son,	192 00	
A. A. Barker & Son,	122 13	314 13
MERCHANDISE — Bush, Bunn & Co.,	127 65	
Geis & Foster,	123 16	
R. R. Davis,	5 20	
E. Roberts,	38 97	
H. A. Shoemaker,	215 64	
E. D. Evans & Co.,	6 35	512 95
POSTS—Shoemaker & Bro.	90 82	
T. W. Shoemaker,	40 00	130 82
PRINTING—H. A. M'Pike,	2 00	
James M. Swank,	2 00	
J. T. Hutchinson,	2 00	6 00
PRODUCE—Mrs. Margaret Brady,	6 00	6 00
PLASTERING — Morgan Hughes,	20 00	20 00
RELIEF O. D. PAUPERS, Jacob Weidman,	6 25	
Barbara Bartram,	34 09	
Charles Helfrick,	2 25	
Cyrus Hart,	7 20	
Henry Walters,	247 69	
James M. Singer,	33 59	
William M'Pherson,	216 50	
Isaac Wissinger,	40 18	
William Linton,	43 50	
Lemmon & Murray,	2 50	
Christian Snyder,	148 20	
Michael Stephens,	39 00	
Jane Jones,	15 00	
E. R. Dunnegan,	41 50	
John D. Thomas,	133 05	
John Schriver,	15 00	
Davis & Lewis,	34 00	
Elizabeth Weaver,	59 00	
William J. Koontz	30 00	
John Brady,	6 00	
Joseph Shoemaker,	51 15	
Casper Shaffer,	17 00	
Susan Parker,	12 00	
George W. Empfield,	8 25	
Elizabeth Myers,	3 00	
Jennie Wilson,	17 00	
Owen Sweeny,	8 35	
Joseph Bojohn,	10 00	
Peter Malzie,	42 00	
Bolt & Criger,	5 75	
John Frank,	2 50	
James Eirly,	10 00	
John Harris,	3 10	
Joseph Allwine,	13 00	
John Bloch,	10 00	
Thomas Platt,	6 00	1,354 51
POTATOES—Jas. Kane,	54 84	
Henry O'Harro,	50 00	
Samuel Shoemaker,	125 00	
Mrs. E. Shoemaker,	35 00	254 84
PORK—Con. O'Neill,	29 25	
T. W. Shoemaker,	39 62	68 87
PROFESSIONAL SER.— Shoemaker & Oatman,	35 65	35 65
RELIEF O. D. P. M. D. A., Dr. R. S. Bunn,	125 00	
Dr D. W. Evans,	24 00	
Dr Chestnutwood,	50 00	199 00
REPAIRING—M. Humphreys,	27 75	
Thomas D. Davis,	24 00	
Evan E. Evans,	24 00	
William Williams,	3 00	
S. Fry,	8 95	
Morgan Hughes,	39 00	
F. A. Shoemaker,	5 00	131 70
SADDLERY—H. A. M'Coy,	50 70	50 70
SALARY—B. M'Dermitt,	250 00	
George W. Oatman,	100 00	350 00
SERVTS—Cecelia Toad,	104 00	
Lavinia M'Dermitt,	104 00	
Rose M'Dermitt,	95 50	303 50
SOAP—Isabelle O'Neill,	10 00	
D. D. Price,	13 75	
William D. Price,	10 00	33 75
STRAW—D. D. Price,	10 00	10 00
STOCK—Isaac Bole,	140 00	
Dennis Brawley,	160 00	
T. W. Shoemaker,	380 00	
Mrs. E. Shoemaker,	40 00	720 00
STAMP ON BOND—Geo. W. Oatman,	1 00	1 00
THRESHING MACHINE, E. Glass,	112 00	112 00
PAID PHILA. A. H.,	30 95	30 95
TREASURER'S RECPT., George W. Oatman,	75 00	75 00
BAL. due from late Treasurer, to close,	50 72	50 72
	$17,027 01	$17,027 01

OUTSTANDING DEBTS DUE BY POOR HOUSE

prior to Jan., 1870, viz:

1858	$ 8 70
1859	6 50
1860	8 50
1861	48 28
1862	16 10
1863	85 70
1864	2 00
1865	1,316 97
1866	1,223 20
1867	1,266 70
1868	190 88
1869	510 89
	4,684 42

STOCK ON FARM.—

3 Horses, 27 head of Cattle, 13 head of Hogs.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.—

2 Wagons, 1 Sled, 1 Mowing Machine, 1 Grain Drill, 1 Hay Rake, 1 Hay Litter, 1 Harrow, 3 Ploughs, 1 Cart, 4 Setts Horse Gears, 1 sett Double Light Harness, 1 Buggy, 1 sett Buggy Harness, 3 Grain Cradles, 1 Threshing Machine, 1 Wind Mill.

PRODUCTS OF FARM.—

150 Dozen Wheat, 135 Dozen Rye, 1,246 Dozen Oats, 40 bushels corn, 100 bushels Potatoes, 25 tons Hay.

ARTICLES ON HAND—

200 bushels Potatoes, 3,500 lbs. Pork, 3,000 lbs. Beef, 4 barrels Flour, 500 lbs. Tallow, 300 lbs Lard, 30 galls. Apple Butter, 1 barrel Molasses, 120 lbs of Butter.

ARTICLES MADE IN HOUSE.—

26 Shirts, 57 Sheets, 15 pair Overalls, 28 Woman's Dresses, 23 Woman's Skirts, 37 pair Men's Socks, 9 pair Mits, 17 pair Woman's Stockings, 36 Pillows, 49 Pillow Slips, 32 Chemise, 19 Aprons, 40 Bed Ticks, 20 Comforts, 1 Boy's Suit, 10 Childrens Dresses, 15 Children Skirts, 3 Shrouds.

NUMBER OF INMATES IN THE HOUSE.

Number of inmates January 1, 1869,	46
Number admitted during the year,	39
Number died during year.	4
Number discharged and absconded,	28
Number remaining Jan. 1, 1870.	53
Number sane,	38
Number insane,	15
Number meals to destitute travelers during the year,	2,112

We the undersigned Auditors of Cambria County, respectfully report that we have examined the above account and find it correct.

Given under our hands, this 22d day of January, A. D. 1870.

E. D. EVANS,
JAMES NULL,
ANTHONY ANNA, *Auditors.*

B. McDERMITT, STEWARD of CAMBRIA POOR and HOUSE EMPLOYMENT of Cambria County, Penna., *in account with* the DIRECTORS OF THE POOR OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

1869. *DR.*

Jan 18 To cash John Evans for hides,	$	45 00
To cash B. McDermitt, salary,		250 00
" F. A. Shoemaker, one old house,		100 00
" For 16 pigs,		38 50
" Steward of Somerset P. H.,		22 30
" Blair County,		41 42
" Thomas Platt, 1 gray horse,		200 00
" (Drover) 1 bay, "		175 00
" H. Byrne, 1 mare,		90 00
" W. W. Harris, 68 head sheep,		68 00
		1,030 22

1869. *CR.*

By cash paid toll,	$	40
" Express goods,		9 40
" Traveling expenses to Somerset county,		19 00
" Carrolltown,		1 00
" Johnstown,		6 50
" Blair county,		5 00
" Lemmon & Murray, drugs,		10 90
" Weaving,		15 00
" Postage and box rent,		2 00
" Destitute travelers,		26 00
" Henry Foster, seed potatoes,		7 50
" Seeds and plants,		6 50
" Plough,		15 00
" Peter Cooper, 14 days work,		8 25
" Samuel Shoemaker, reaping,		28 50
" L. Platt, harvesting,		8 50
" Scott Williams, "		8 50
" J. A. Platt, "		12 00
" H. C. Devine, "		1 00
" F. Kittell, "		14 00
" C. T. Roberts, sundries,		13 20
" Wm. Price, services,		1 25
" Mrs. Brady, 1 bbl of vinegar,		10 50
" Wm. McGuire, 1 grain cradle,		8 00
" Weighing coal,		3 35
" T. W. Shoemaker, 16 turkeys,		20 00
" Sent to Allegheny poor house,		8 00
" Westmoreland "		49 60
" Pittsburgh "		36 72
" Apple butter,		24 00
" Sausage cutter,		18 00
" 1 Set double harness,		30 00
" John F. Roberts, insurance,		36 00
" Hair for plastering,		75
" B. McDermitt, 1 year salary,		500 00
" H. Kinkead, treasurer,		65 80
		10,30 22

We the undersigned, Auditors of Cambria County, respectfully report that we have examined the above account, and find it correct.

Given under our hands this 22d day of January, A. D. 1870.

E. D. EVANS,
JAMES NULL,
ANTHONY ANNA, *Auditors.*

1870. WINTER. 1870.

I am now prepared to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH PURCHASERS OF

TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE

EITHER AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of

Tin, Sheet-Iron,

COPPER AND BRASS WARES,

ENAMEL